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ATLANTIC EDITION**

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PUMPS REVEAL LOST GALLEYS IN LAKE NEMI

Salvaging of Caligula's Floating Palace, Sunk 2000 Years, Nearly Complete

SPECIAL MUSEUM PLANNED FOR SHIPS

Engineering Firms Volunteer Services to Fascist Government for Draining Lake

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Recovery of the two palatial galleys of the Emperor Caligula, which have been lying at the bottom of the Lake of Nemi for the last 2000 years is one of the two great archaeological enterprises undertaken by the Fascist Government during the last few years. While the other enterprise—excavation of the buried city of Herculaneum, near Naples—will in all likelihood require many years before a really important discovery is made, the salvage of the submerged ships is almost an accomplished fact, although work on this gigantic task was started only a few months ago. World-wide expectation grows apace as the secrets of the lake are being drained off by powerful electric pumps through the ancient Roman "cuniculus" or underground outlet, slowly revealing the hulls of the submerged legendary ships.

The Lake of Nemi, which is only about a mile long and little more than three-quarters of a mile broad, is situated in an extinct crater of the Alban Hills, about 20 miles from Rome, and, like its twin Lake of Albano, in its vicinity, is completely surrounded by hills rising to a height of 1000 feet.

Emperor Floating Palace

It was between the years 37 and 41 of the Christian era that Caius Caesar, nicknamed Caligula by his soldiers on account of the military boots he wore, built the first magnificent ship, as reported by several leaders, "Istule" recovered from the Lake of Nemi bearing his name. Caligula wanted to possess a "thalamegus," one of those enormous floating palaces which had borne eastern potentates on pleasure trips, both on sea and on rivers.

They were veritable palaces surrounded by balconies, with "triclinia" or banqueting couches, sleeping-cabins, the "triclinium" in which incense was burned, little temples and shrines, besides "triclinia" with beautiful gardens: the walls adorned with precious marbles, metal work, ivory, tortoiseshell, scented woods, beautiful statues, veils of bisus, pavilions of purple and hangings of gold cloth.

Ptolemy Philopator, the fierce and dissolute king of Egypt, owned one of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Antarctic Claims of Great Britain Will Be Protested

Washington to Outline Objections in Reply to Offer of Hospitality to Byrd

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In reply to a British note extending hospitality to Commander Richard E. Byrd and his party in the antarctic regions over which British sovereignty is claimed, the State Department is preparing a note which will be sent shortly, setting forth objections to such claim. These objections are based on the ground that much of the area was discovered by the United States and that Commander Byrd is discovering new areas which were not known to exist by the British.

Great Britain claims by virtue of discovery the outlying part of Coats Island, Enderbyland, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, area to the west of Adele Land, King George V Land and Oates Land.

The United States makes a counter claim for all of Wilkes Land, discovered by Charles Wilkes in 1840 on an official naval expedition, the exact extent of which has never been defined. In the Falkland Island dependencies claimed by Great Britain as "Grants of Public Land," discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer of the British Navy in 1920.

Wilkes Land, which is opposite Australia, has been placed by the British Government under the control of the Governor-General of Australia.

The western antarctic is a part of the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine might be invoked to protect the claim of the United States to land in that territory.

It is only within the immediate past that the United States has shown interest in the antarctic region. Aviation has been chiefly responsible for a change in attitude.

At the British Imperial Conference of 1926, at the instance of Australia, a claim was made to practically all of the antarctic that was known to exist.

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The Old
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Too Young to Vote but—
She's in Parliament



MISS JENNIE LEE

RESERVE BOARD AGAIN DEMANDS SLASH IN LOANS

Insists on Added Cut in Brokers' Accounts, and Hints at Surprise Up Sleeve

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continuation of the credit adjustment co-operation of Federal Reserve banks, which has been attained by readjustment of brokers' loans in recent weeks, was called for by the Federal Reserve Board in a statement issued April 4, reiterating its warning of Feb. 7.

The board's statement of Feb. 7, it recalled, "pointed out that, owing to the unusual absorption of credit in the security market, money rates to business were increasing at a time of the year when money conditions are usually easy."

"In this statement," it explained, "the board endeavored to enlist the co-operation of the Federal Reserve banks and member banks, in order to bring about an orderly readjustment in the credit situation. Progress in this readjustment in recent weeks is indicated by the decline in brokers' loans of member banks."

"Continued developments in this direction, indicating a definite reversal of recent trend, would release an increasing amount of credit for the use of trade and would lead to an easing in the money situation."

Has Other Plans to Use

"In case the desired readjustment is not brought about by voluntary co-operation, however, the Federal Reserve System may adopt other methods of influencing the situation."

The objective of its policy, the board declared, "is a readjustment in the credit situation with a view to assuring trade and industry of a continuous supply of bank credit at reasonable rates."

"While the system recognizes that one of its most important functions is to protect this country's gold reserves," it said, "in existing circumstances these reserves need protection primarily against wasteful absorption into the base of an unduly expanded domestic credit structure rather than against demands from abroad."

Loans to brokers and dealers by New York Federal Reserve member banks declined \$87,000,000 in the week ending April 3, on top of a decline of \$144,000,000 in the preceding week, bringing the total down to \$562,000,000. In the two weeks that followed the Feb. 7 statement, the total declined \$192,000,000 from a peak of \$569,000,000, but then turned upward again and established a new peak of \$579,000,000 in the week ending March 20.

Bank Investments Off

"In recent weeks," the board observed in its latest statement, "there has been a considerable growth in the volume of bank credit outstanding, chiefly in response to seasonal demands from trade and industry. Security loans by banks have shown a small increase and bank investments have declined slightly."

"In New York City the growth in bank credit has been practically confined to so-called 'all other loans,' that is, loans not secured by stocks and bonds. This class of loans by New York City banks increased by nearly \$200,000,000 between early February and the end of March.

"Notwithstanding the inclusion of various kinds of borrowing in this item, it would appear that the increase in loans in recent weeks has been chiefly in response to the seasonal demands of active trade and industry.

The board made no announcement of the subjects discussed at its joint meeting with the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, who concluded their semiannual conference at night, after being in session a day longer than usual.

Brokers' Loans Low Enough, Says Reserve Act Framer

NEW YORK—"I do not think brokers' loans excessive," said former Senator Robert L. Owen, expressing the opinion that business men would be well advised to demand a modification of Federal Reserve policy, including a lowering of discount rate, to avoid a business depression.

"The ratio of brokers' loans to market value of listed stocks is only about 9 per cent and the rate was more than that in January 1926, without exciting the board's disapproval so far as I remember. The present value of listed stocks is between \$71,000,000,000 and \$72,000,

(Continued on Page 15 Column 7)

Adding a Smile to the Two-Cent Stamp Helps Service, Says Boston Postmaster

Constant Good Nature, Colonel Gow Avers, Will Help the Public, and Will Reflect Itself in Personal Welfare of Every Employee

Adding a smile to the two-cent stamp and the "top-of-the-mountain" to the postal employee, the achievement toward which Charles R. Gow, postmaster of Boston, is directing the attention of his department, in a letter being sent by him to employees of the Boston Postal District.

Colonel Gow, with the intention of building up a morale of uniform courtesy among postal employees under his direction, is emphasizing in his letter that, in the final analysis, the public is the employer and that "every employee in this service, from the postmaster to the junior laborer, is the servant of those whom he serves."

"It will be found," the Boston postmaster writes, "that the constant adoption of an attitude of good-natured friendliness, not only

toward the public, but also in our relations with one another, will greatly enhance the value of our services, will promote our own personal interests, and will likewise add materially to our comfort and happiness."

That some patrons will be unreasonable, Mr. Gow does not deny, but he cautions postal employees that this cannot be accepted as an excuse for "action in kind on our part."

"We are not responsible," he points out, "for the dispositions of others. We should expect, however, to be held to strict accountability for our own behavior. There can never be any justification for departure from rules of gentlemanly conduct by an employee of the postal service in his relations with those who employ him—the public."

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Colonel Gow, with the intention of

The Garden Gate

Its place in the garden plan will be discussed
Tomorrow on the Home Building and Gardening Page

Two American Flights Projected for Zeppelin

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—

The Graf Zeppelin will make two

flights to America, one about

the middle of May and the other early

in June, an official announcement by

the Zeppelin Construction Company

says.

Only about three days will be spent

in the United States on the May

flight, and only a limited number of

passengers will be carried, since the

purpose of the flight is primarily for

observation and resting.

Advising San Domingo on Reorganization of Budget System



MEMBERS OF DAWES COMMITTEE

Invited by President Vasquez to recommend changes in the economic system of the Republic, former Vice-President Dawes and his collaborators are now at work on their task. The committee, left to right,

front—Summer Welles, General Dawes and Gen. J. G. Harbord; Rear—Mr. Beach, Gen. H. C. Smither, John F. Harris, T. W. Robinson, Francis J. Kilkenny, Col. J. S. Sewell, E. R. Bartley, J. C. Roop, Harry B. Hurd.

EDUCATIONISTS OF TEN NATIONS MEET IN CANADA

Canadian National Council Opens Its Fourth Conference at Coast City

QUIET THINKING SEEN AS PEACE ESSENTIAL

Education and Leisure to Be Chief Topic of Discussion of Delegates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Leaders of thought from many parts of the world are gathered here for a conference on education and leisure, under the auspices of the Canadian National Council of Education, the most notable assembly of its kind ever held in this country, this being the fourth meeting. Educationists, writers, philosophers, professional men and industrialists will join under the auspices of the council in an intensive study of education, the tendencies of the world's thinking, and the part which adult education should play in shaping these things along better lines.

The scope of the conference will embrace what the Council considers the great influences in the life of the average man and woman—literature, the motion picture, music, the drama, radio, and organized recreation. On each of these subjects the Council will bring to bear the opinions of experts from the oldest nations and the youngest in the hope of securing the best advice from both. The conference thus is intended to act as a clearing house of the best thought of the world on education in its broadest sense.

Distinguished Men Present

Nine nations besides Canada are taking part, these being Australia, New Zealand, Japan, India, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and France.

Each session of the conference, continuing from April 5 to 13, will be directed by a different presiding officer, among them some of the most distinguished public men and business leaders in Canada.

"The real purpose of this conference, in common with the three previous conferences of the council, is to develop a keener appreciation of the educational problems common to the whole of Canada, as the solution of these problems that must depend on the closest measure of co-operation but between every organization in this country working for the common welfare," Major F. J. Ney, executive secretary of the council and one of the closest friends of the conference.

The campaign on the west coast also was reported developing favorably for the Government. The rebels were continuing their attacks on the rebels, and the rebels were reported to be in retreat further northward.

The situation at Naco on the border was still tense, neither the rebels nor the federal forces engaging in any major conflict. In this the rebels suffered heavily from the loss of the one plane stationed there.

A force of 800 Federal sympathizers was reported forming in northern Chihuahua for the purpose of attacking the rebel garrison at Juarez and bringing that border city back into the government fold.

Diverting additional troops to Jalisco and Guanajuato, the Government continued its preparations to stamp out the so-called religious insurgents in those states.

"While the prime purpose of this conference is the study and solution of Canadian problems, a more special purpose is to draw the widest possible attention to certain aspects of our western civilization which are crying out for consideration. By gathering together men and women who have devoted their lives to the study of these problems the Council hopes to hammer at certain principles which we believe are essential to national welfare."

"One of the main principles which the Council endorses," Major Ney stated, "is the need of halting the pace of modern life and of restoring some of the leisure and greater sanity enjoyed by older generations."

Education Aid to Peace

"Without time for quiet thinking," he said, "you cannot have a sane body of public opinion, and without that, despite the League of Nations and anti-war pacts, wars are always possible. Healthy minds and bodies are the greatest assurance of world peace. To develop them is the problem of education in the broader sense, not alone education in the classroom among our children, but education of our whole citizenship in the right way of living."

"The program of the conference," Major Ney said, "is designed as an approach to adult education from a new angle, as an integral part of the great educational process. The conference will endeavor to demonstrate that what is generally termed adult education is education rightly conceived. All else is but a prelude and no scheme of education can serve its time and generation which omits any factor or stage of either life or knowledge."

"No system of education will concern itself with man at work and at play and help him to share the environment in which his life is lived. No system of education, concerned only with school and college years, can achieve its purpose in the face of the devastating influences which the forces of modern science and so-called progress have produced for our present-day enlightenment and pleasure."

New and Old Nations Invited

In issuing invitations to the conference to foreign nations, Major Ney said the Council had clear objects in view. Australia and New Zealand were invited because of the ties of special kinship between them and British countries, and because, as new British colonies, they face similar educational problems.

India and Japan were asked to send representatives. Major Ney ex-

YOUTH DEFENSE VOICED BY HEADS OF UNIVERSITIES

Reports of Use of Liquor Greatly Overdrawn, Say Educational Leaders

Movies to Show Peoples of World Advantages Gained by Prohibition

Three-Year Campaign in United States and Abroad to Display Reels Dealing With Research and Social Aspect of the Liquor Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

plained, because as two of the oldest countries of the world they can bring to the younger nations a knowledge of things which are neglected here. "These older countries," he said, "offer something of a challenge to the voice and speed of our western civilization. We were anxious to bring into this conference the philosophy of leisure, the spirit of meditation and the devotion to the quiet hour which characterize the life and religions of the East."

Germany, he said, was invited as a gesture of international friendship and because of the splendid effort made by its youths in the last decade to overcome the ravages of the war.

Slovakia was included, because of the Sokol movement, through which that country has crystallized its national aspirations, unified its people and created an extraordinary national esprit de corps. The council desired Italy to be represented because it has given the world an amazing example of leadership, Major Ney said.

Great Britain and France were invited as the mother nations of the two peoples who make up the population of Canada.

"Every nation is expected to make its own contribution to the thought of the conference and to the education of Canada," Major Ney stated. "The fact that some of the greatest nations were not invited must not be interpreted as a slight or as a lack of friendly feeling. We have been asked why the United States was not officially invited. The reason is that the United States has problems almost identical with our own, and our objective was to bring light upon these problems from the outside. We expect and hope, however, that American education will be well represented at the proceedings of the conference."

Friday's session here will be devoted chiefly to the preliminaries of the conference and the first important contribution to its deliberations will be an address on Saturday by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet and philosopher, on "The Philosophy of Love," a discussion of the sermon on the Mount.

Sessions will be held in Victoria for the three days, after which further meetings will be held during the following week in Vancouver. The opening lecture will be delivered by Major R. Jarman, director of physical education of Leeds, Eng., who will speak on his work, and Prof. Rushbrook Williams, of the Chamber of Princes, Patiala, India, will speak on education in that country. All this Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, will receive the delegations at the Parliament Building.

Ernest Raymond, the noted English author who wrote "Tell England," will also be a featured speaker on literary themes. Folk literature, folk songs and handicrafts will form the subject of a series of lectures. The possibilities of radio for educational purposes will be discussed by experts in two lectures, while other educationists will outline the uses of motion pictures in the same service. Sir Rabindranath Tagore will contribute to this discussion a description of western films in India.

A large part of the end session will be devoted to the movies on which there will be open discussions, led by prominent speakers, to crystallize the views of delegates on this subject.

EDUCATORS TO TALK ABOUT IMMIGRATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The topic of the annual Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago June 17-28 will be problems of population and immigration, it is announced. Two educators from countries with the most pressing problems of population, Italy and Japan, will be among the principal lecturers. They are Prof. Corrado Gini of the Royal Statistical Institute of Rome and Prof. Sotiroshu Nasu of the University of Tokyo.

Causes and effects of immigration are to be included in the discussion as well as questions of food supply, consequences of population developments upon social conditions, etc.

DAYLIGHT SAVING RETAINED
PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The annual effort of agricultural interests of Rhode Island to obtain a referendum of daylight saving was defeated in the House of Representative by a vote of 77 to 18. Daylight saving will prevail in the State during the summer months.

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The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces
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Back Bay, Boston
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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TEACHERS URGE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE BE RAISED

Mass Education Condemned by National Union at Llandudno Conference

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LLANDUDNO, Wales—The National Union of Teachers at its concluding session at Llandudno on Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution demanding legislation immediately raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 years.

The mover of the resolution, W. Merrick of Salford, alleged that Lord Eustace Percy, Minister of Education, opposed the raising of the age before 1933 on the grounds of lack of school buildings and the inconvenience it would cause the local authorities. Every time the school age question was raised, he said, short-sighted employers predicted disaster to industry. Mr. Merrick also submitted that the cost of keeping children at school until 15 would be counterbalanced by the saving on unemployment to the benefit of older workers and on traffic centers and continuation schools.

A. E. Baxter, London, another member of the executive, stressed the unemployment aspect of the question, pointing out that the schools were sending into the labor market every year 500,000 children and all but 20,000 obtained employment.

Miss W. J. Walmley, Birmingham, contended that the most dangerous tendency in national education was widespread—the sacrifice of infants' departments in schemes of amalgamation. In Birmingham children were being educated in masses, reaching in some cases 720. Educationists must condemn this mass production. She charged that during the past eight years 1100 primary departments of schools had been deprived of teachers by amalgamation.

H. J. Jackson, Nottingham, who seconded, said an "economy" practice of some of the local education authorities was to employ unqualified teachers. Cooks, waiters, maids were trained and so, he said, should be the teachers in infants' schools.

Two further resolutions upheld the child's right to improved schools, one charging that the sanitary accommodation in many elementary schools of the poor districts and rural areas were "gravely deficient." Another resolution welcomed the activities of the National Playing Fields Association, demanded:

1. That every new school shall be equipped with an adequate playing field.

That in congested areas centralized playing fields shall be provided for groups of schools.

That in rural areas the needs of village schools shall not be overlooked. They were placed in the following order: 4. That in housing and town-planning schemes adequate provision for open spaces shall form an essential part of such schemes.

The conference, just before adjournment, passed without debate, resolutions demanding a time limit for the existence of classes of more than 40 children, calling for more nursery schools and advocating a maximum 38-hour week for workers under 16 years of age.

\$1,450,000 IS SOUGHT IN FLORIDA LAND SUIT

NEW YORK (AP)—Suit for \$1,450,000 was filed in Supreme Court, April 4, by Maximilian Morgenstern, son of the former Ambassador to Turkey, and 92 other investors in Boca Raton real estate in Florida, against T. Coleman du Pont, Jesse L. Livermore and 12 others, who were officers of the Mizner Development Corporation.

The complaint charges that the

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project netted \$9,000,000 in sales although the Mizner Corporation went into involuntary bankruptcy in May 1927 with assets of only \$56,000. Besides Mr. du Pont and Mr. Livermore, the defendants are Addison Mizner, president of the corporation, Wilson Mizner, secretary, George S. Graham and Ward A. Wickwire, directors.

History Books in Canada Called Unfair to Indians

Tribesman Protests References to "Savages"—Teachers Propose Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Charges that the history book authorized for use in the Ontario schools was unfair to the Indian population of the Province were made at the final session of the Ontario Educational Association by Maj. O. M. Martin, a public school teacher of East York, who is a full-blooded Indian.

"I am first of all a Canadian. But I am also a North American Indian," said Major Martin, "and I am hurt when I have to teach children in my school, according to this history, that the Indians who inhabited this country when the white man came were a very low race of savages." Such statements, he contended, served only to create a prejudice against Indians of the present generation.

The members of the public school section unanimously adopted a resolution instructing a committee to appeal to the Premier, Howard Ferguson, for amendment of those sections of the history book referring to the Indians.

Much interest was aroused by a resolution introduced by W. F. Moore of Dundas, expressing strong disapproval of the "distasteful details of crimes published in the daily papers." Mr. Moore declared that the treatment of crime stories in many newspapers was "disturbing and unwarranted."

A public speaking competition, which was the climax of the young people's contest for the provincial championships, was a feature of the session of the trustees' and rate payers' department.

Eight youthful contestants, battling verbally throughout the morning, discussed subjects that ranged from world peace to the pulpwood industry.

Finally, when the judges came to give their decision on this oratory of the five boys and three girls, Marjory Allen of Lambeth, was declared the winner, with Jack Atkinson Jr., of Shelburne, second. Miss Allen's subject was "Labor-saving devices on the Farm," while Jack Atkinson was the one who broached the subject of "World Peace." Martin Tuonala, Nipigon, was third, and the others were placed in the following order: Alex McLean, Moose Creek; Kathleen Watt, Fort Francis; Marjory O'Connor, Maymore; Clark Hood, Creemore, and Arthur Park of Caledonia.

After a suggestion made by the Premier in the course of his address that all the school inspectors should be appointed and controlled by the Department of Education, J. G. Elliott of Kingston, gave notice of a motion commanding such action.

The various programs of the day included such topics as "A Study of Phases of Mental Hygiene," "The Essentials in Kindergarten Practice," "The Home and School Creed," an address in French, "Rigidarians and Elasticians in Education" and "An Outsider's Point of View on Music in Schools."

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FORD TO MAKE STOCK ISSUE ON PARIS MARKET

500,000 Shares to Be Offered to Public at Price of 100 Francs

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Henry Ford will issue 1,000,000 shares of French Ford stock, it is now learned. Half of these will be reserved for employees of the company and the rest will be offered to the public at 100 francs a share. The market is keenly watching for the announcement of the date of issue, which is expected to be in May.

With the French Ford stock listed on the Bourse, a new element is injected into the industrial situation for though the company will be French, the money and the management will be American.

French automobile manufacturers will sell in this the opening wedge for an augmented American invasion of their field. Matters are not helped by the persistent rumors of the maneuvering by General Motors to acquire a controlling interest in the largest French automobile concern, that which bears the name of André Citroën. Many persist in declaring that for some time General Motors Company has bought up an important block of Citroën stock, despite M. Citroën's denial of this before the case.

Americans whose business it is to follow every move in the automobile industry feel that undoubtedly General Motors would be gratified if the Citroën interests could be bought outright, but that the French Government opposes the turning over of the largest French automobile company to Americans.

M. Citroën, it is known, was aided in starting his work by Louis Loucheur, who is now Minister of Labor and who is believed to be still deeply interested in the welfare of the Citroën company. Mr. Ford's act may result in forcing the pace and clarifying the case.

Silk Hose of the Better Grades

Rollins Hosiery

The sheerness of fine silk hosiery need not be extravagant. Rollins are noted for their beauty and long wear.

ROLLINS HOISERY MILLS
DES MOINES, IOWA

"NEVASPRED"
Showing elastic side straps INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE

Adjusted
Note: fitness of abdomen and back reduction of model hollow back.
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—that a woman's figure—the abdomen and diaphragm—no does away with hollow back.

Madame ALSTON
134th St. Tel. Penn. 0679
In Philadelphia—Fruehle Silk Shop
In Buffalo—Ella Schaefer, 1210 Main St.

Fresh and tasty, the English biscuit is now at your store

Arrowroot

memory of pleasant afternoons in England. Or perhaps you seek out an occasional package of them that has suffered the long voyage over.

But now you may have the dainty biscuits from your store any time you like, freshly baked, for English ovens have been set up in America. And you pay much less than you would for importations, and no more than you have been paying for ordinary cakes or cookies. Ask for Weston's English Quality Biscuits.

GEORGE WESTON BISCUIT CO., INC.
NEW YORK WATERTOWN, MASS. TORONTO, CANADA

tying General Motors' plans in France. Bankers are being deluged with requests from both French and Americans to reserve shares of French Ford stock when offered.

Ford stock here will total only \$4,000,000. This in itself, it is held, would be a purposeless gesture for Ford if it did not have a moral value.

Foreigners Found Safe in Kabul

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CALCUTTA—Syed Miztab Ali, teacher of the Habibullah School, Kabul, in a letter to the Statesman, pointed out the difference between the Afghanistan of today and that of a generation ago.

Syed Miztab Ali writes: "The Baccha's forces are in occupation of Kabul City from Jan. 14, but it is admirable that not a single Indian has been interfered with. While the soldiers enter houses of the Kabulis for search of arms, the single sentence, 'Khanee Hail Ast' (this is the house of an Indian) turns back any number of armed men from the doorsteps. The Kabulis friends of the Indians, to whom the Indians looked for help in time of need, really look to Indians to help them in protecting their families."

"The fanatic mullah does not interfere in enforcing on Indians or foreigners the new dress regulations, not even the discarding of hats. While the Afghans must grow beards the razor of the barber is still allowed to reap the ever-growing harvest from the faces of the foreigners."

CANADA PREPARES ARCTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—Specifications for the northern aerial mail contracts have been prepared by the Dominion Government, and these will shortly be thrown open for competitive tender. These contracts are for carrying the mail from Fort McMurray to Aklavik on the Arctic.

The contracts as outlined by the federal postal department will be as follows: a semimonthly winter service from Fort McMurray to Fort Resolution, starting Dec. 1; a weekly summer service from Waterways to Fort Resolution; a winter service of two trips between Fort Resolution and Aklavik; a winter service of two trips between Fort McMurray and Aklavik; a winter and summer service of four trips each way between Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICANS WIN IN LIGHT VOTE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Victor J. Miller (R.) was re-elected Mayor of St. Louis in the April 2 municipal election by a majority of 63,941 votes over Lawrence Michael, his Democratic opponent. General Municipal Register Miller was chosen for a second four-year term. The total vote of 210,287 was lighter than had been expected by party leaders. Partial returns indicated that the Republicans had elected an entire slate of 14 aldermen.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME FOR BROADWAY LIMITED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Daylight saving time will guide the progress of the Broadway Limited, the Pennsylvania railroad's 20-hour de luxe train between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, it is anticipated here.

This train, inaugurated 27 years ago, will start an hour earlier on Sunday, April 28, conforming to the daylight saving programs in the three cities.

"Talkies" for Circuit of Stoll Variety Theaters

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Sir Oswald Stoll announces his decision to install talking film apparatus in all Stoll variety theaters, including the Coliseum, the Alhambra and the Kingsway Stoll Picture Theater. He proposes to include short talking films in his variety programs, as it is evident that the "talkies" make an appeal to variety theater audiences where silent films failed.

Madame ALSTON
134th St. Tel. Penn. 0679
In Philadelphia—Fruehle Silk Shop
In Buffalo—Ella Schaefer, 1210 Main St.

Ground Golden Harvest



While the Forty-Niners Were Making History In Their Rush for the Gold of California's Hills an Old Gristmill Situated Between Calistoga and St. Helena about 70 Miles North of San Francisco, Patiently Ground Out the Gold of California's Grain. The Mill Has Been Presented to the Native Sons of the Golden West, Who Will Preserve It as One of the Oldest Landmarks on the Northern Pacific Slopes.

Team of Horses Quit Portsmouth Yard

Tom and Dan; Up Against the Inevitable, Are Replaced by Machines

PORSCMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—One of the last vestiges of the days of wooden ships left the Portsmouth Navy Yard when orders came through transferring Tom and Dan, a span of big black horses, to the agricultural department of the University of New Hampshire. The order was in accordance with the Navy Department's policy of replacing horses and other work animals at naval stations with trucks and machinery.

Tom and Dan were the last survivors of the navy yard stables, which once housed more than 25 horses and a number of ox teams. It is something of a proverb that an old sailor, upon retiring, invariably turns his hand to agriculture, so there is something eminently fitting in the orders affecting two old horses after their many years in the service of the sea and the men who sail upon it. The orders stipulate that Tom and Dan will be given only light work.

COURT TEST FAVORED ON CUT IN OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the intimation by Willis D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, that the American Petroleum Institute's cut-in-production plan violates the antitrust law, R. C. Holmes, chairman of the institute's general committee on production, said he would recommend that the plan be carried out without delay.

Mr. Holmes, who is president of the Texas Corporation, said he would recommend to the general committee and the institute's regional committees that "We carry out without delay, as we have planned to do, in whatever ways and in every way that is open to us to do properly, and if by chance we are held to be acting in restraint of trade, leave it to the courts to determine whether such restraint is in the public interest or not."

GARDEN WEEK APPEAL MADE TO CLUB WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The 14,000 clubs belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs are being urged to

observe National Garden Week April 14-20, by Mrs. Margaret Higgins of Butte, Mont., chairman of the gardens division.

Exhibits in libraries, schools and shop windows of photographs of gardens and bird houses, organization of garden clubs, prizes for best gardens, special editions of local newspapers, radio talks, motion picture displays and planting of trees are among plans offered by Mrs. Higgins.

CLERICS LAY SECESSION AT SEIPEL'S DOOR

Leaving of 120,000 Members Said to Be Due to His Political Activities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The resignation of the Chancellor of the Austrian Cabinet, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, came as a surprise to all except his most intimate friends and is the chief topic in central Europe. Dr. Seipel's official statement declares that his resignation was due not only to the Social Democratic Opposition's persistent attacks directed against himself personally as a Roman Catholic priest, but to the failure to reach an understanding with the Opposition regarding the most important question of tenant protection law revision, and police control as between the state and Vienna municipality.

Research reserves will be maintained in their wild state for educational purposes. So far as practicable they will typify all important forest conditions in the United States, and will be held exclusively for the use of students except as public use for recreation may be found compatible with research. Educational agencies outside the Government will be allowed to use them freely.

Primitive areas will be preserved to the nature lover and student of history conditions typical of the pioneer period when the Nation's ideals and institutions were developed. The Forest Service will favor liberal use of these areas by the public without restriction other than those imposed by fire regulations.

Dr. Seipel has been head of five Austrian governments since 1922, during which period Austria's economic and financial reconstruction has been carried through. While all parties pay great tribute to his services to the state during that period, many feel that his intransigent attitude over certain cultural and economic questions prevents co-operation with the Social Democrats in Parliament and the Government at the moment.

Nothing definite can be stated regarding the new government until the coalition meeting next week, but it is generally expected the present coalition will continue under the same Austrian Socialists with the tacit support of the Social Democrats who will consent to certain amendments to the tenants' protection law, provided the Government relinquishes its clerical activities.

The Greatest Success in KELVINATOR History

Shipments in March Far Exceed Any Previous Month in 15 Years

THE month of March just ended has recorded the greatest single month's shipments in Kelvinator's 15-year history—doubling the shipments of March, 1928, and considerably more than doubling February of 1929.

The figures and the record are significant for what they mean to the buyer of electric refrigeration.

1 They mean that the new Silent Kelvinator, with its new features and its new superiorities, is convincing new thousands that the wise choice in reliable electric refrigeration is Kelvinator.

2 They mean that the public is accepting Kelvinator's priority as a pioneer, and the reliability it has always had, as full and positive assurance of the quality and value of the new models, and is acting upon that assurance.

3 Finally, they mean that Kelvinator popularity is rapidly climbing to heights never before reached.

We are showing the new Silent Kelvinator, in the most beautiful cabinets Kelvinator has ever produced. Their mechanism is wholly automatic—without the need for regulation or

especially those against the marriage law revision and those favoring confessional schools. There may be an interim government to carry on till the autumn, when new elections are probable, but there is no likelihood of the Social Democrats entering the Government.

Artist's Old Home Goes to Teachers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Park Avenue, which, with the increasing commercial development of upper Fifth Avenue in recent years, has gradually become one of New York's most exclusive residential sections, will probably be known also as the most attractive thoroughfare in Manhattan when the 2000 rare flowering trees and shrubs just donated to the city by Samuel Moffitt are set out and begin to bloom.

Among the colors of exotics that will bedeck the plots in the middle of the avenue between Forty-sixth and Seventy-second Streets will be the delicate pink and white of Japanese cherry blossoms, the brilliant scarlet of the English hawthorn, the green and red of the Japanese Yew-taxis and the golden bells of the forsythia suspensa.

The collection includes 20 species, most of which bloom at different periods, so that when a stretch of 50 blocks is planted it should present a continuous panorama of floral beauty from early spring until late fall.

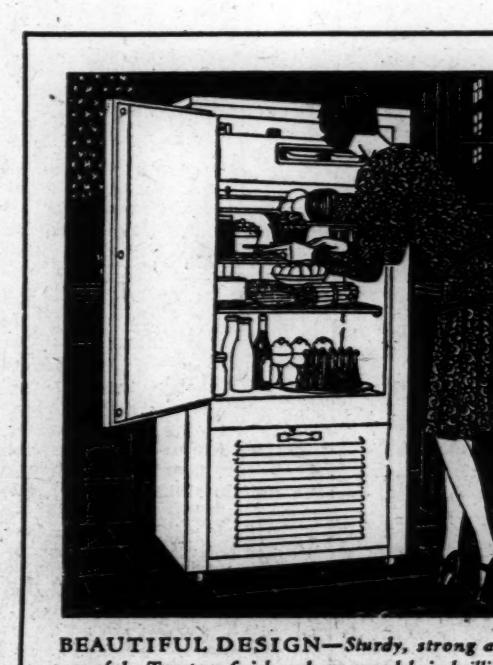
Filene's
BOSTON

Pretend you're attending the Paris openings!

—with just three differences! In Filene's French Shops instead of Paris. Reproductions instead of originals. And prices \$55 to \$250, instead of way up in the hundreds!

Patou's satin evening dress with skirt as long in front as in back—\$125. Patou's tuck-in blouse dress with a pert shorter waistline, \$75. Jane Regny's jersey ensemble with blouse of printed chiffon, \$85. Chanel's printed chiffon dress with coat of two layers of chiffon to match, \$55. Patou's princess line afternoon dress with lingerie collar and cuffs, \$55. Patou's evening dress in clean white lace for contrast with suntan, \$125. Louisebouvier's garden-like evening dresses of pointed chiffon, \$110. Patou's satin wedding dress and veil, \$180.

French Shops—sixth floor



BEAUTIFUL DESIGN—Sturdy, strong and graceful. Two-tone finish and some models in brilliant colors.

changing—silent, economical, reliable.

Be sure to see them before you buy any electric refrigerator, and let us tell you how you can buy now, on the basis you can afford, and enjoy Kelvinator benefits for years to come.

THE RELIABLE
KELVINATOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

KELVINATOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

KELVINATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION FOR APARTMENTS, STORES AND ALL COMMERCIAL USES

From 7 to 70

Delicious Chuckles have a new appeal for tots, youth, middle age, and their elders alike. At all counters. Sc the package. Also in pound and five pound boxes.

Chuckles

If you do not find Chuckles, send name of your dealer to Fred W. Ament Co., 340 West Huron Street, Chicago, and we will have you supplied.

DORAN PLEDGES MORE PRESSURE BY DRY FORCES

Sources of Liquor Supply in New England Investigated on Thorough Scale

Aided by a closer co-ordination between State and Federal powers, there will be steadily increased pressure for dry enforcement in New England from this time forth, Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of prohibition, announced in Boston, where he is conferring with local and national enforcement forces of the six northeasternmost states.

An analysis of the New England sources of liquor supply is being made at these private conferences, Dr. Doran said. Also the new enforcement forces of the territory are passing in review and the best means of employing these resources decided.

"The special problems of each State are being analyzed," he said. "The territory is being covered completely by community, and action will be taken to combat the leaks in each."

Co-ordination Vital Step

"The fact is appreciated that co-ordination between state and federal agencies is as essential as any other one thing. Without the proper balance between the two, the results are not of the best, and enforcement lumps along."

Dr. Doran gave hearty endorsement to the vigorous dry efforts of Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General of Massachusetts, who has called a conference of district attorneys to aid in curbing crime. Here will be discussed plans for drying up the State through use of the padlock sections of the federal statutes, and the proposals for prosecuting not only the liquor seller, but the liquor buyer.

"It takes two people to make a bootlegger," said Dr. Doran, expressing his satisfaction of the latter proposal.

New Force Being Trained

It is wise, also, to use the federal injunction sections. They are most effective weapons in abating speakeasies and nuisances of that type, which often prove congregating points for undesirable characters and thus focal points for trouble."

Dr. Doran announced as "practically finished" the appointment of what amounts to a new force of dry agents in New England. Not only is this force to be better trained than the old, but it is to be larger, he said. The new agents will not be turned loose, he declared, until they are thoroughly versed in the law and in their jobs, a special course being given to them in addition to the civil service requirements.

The whole national problem of prohibition is working out satisfactorily," he concluded. "When all the factors are cast up the balance is on the right side, nor does this statement minimize the unfavorable factors in the least."

Britain Guiding Its Young Workers

Committees Asked to Keep in Touch With Young People Even After First Job

President to Seek Relief From Handshaking Burden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Affiliation of three Negro colleges in Atlanta, Ga., to operate on the plan of a single institution has just been announced through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the advancement of colored people.

The institutions are Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College. Beginning next fall, Atlanta College will accept no freshmen and as soon as the present classes are graduated will give advanced courses only.

DR. FISH TO SURVEY FISH CONDITIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—President Hoover shook hands with 1775 persons April 3, all of them on request of senators or representatives. One senator sent 188 persons, and he was not a supporter of Mr. Hoover in the order.

Francesco De Marchi wrote that he was attacked by shoals of little fish, which derived their name from the time, "some sailors who swam like fishes, and who, diving down to the bottom of the lake, were enabled to ascertain the size of the ships . . . and attached to them all the aforementioned iron hooks. One of the hooks attached to the prow, there broke off and came away only a part, to examine the construction of which there came from Rome all the brightest intellects of the Roman court."

A further attempt to raise the galley was made a century later by Francesco De Marchi, another noted engineer, who plunged into the lake with a primitive diving apparatus. Francesco De Marchi wrote that he was attacked by shoals of little fish, which derived their name from the time, "some sailors who swam like fishes, and who, diving down to the bottom of the lake, were enabled to ascertain the size of the ships . . . and attached to them all the aforementioned iron hooks. One of the hooks attached to the prow, there broke off and came away only a part, to examine the construction of which there came from Rome all the brightest intellects of the Roman court."

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The State of New York, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the State of Ohio and the Province of Ontario are co-operating in making the survey, and the State of Pennsylvania is making a separately financed survey which ties up with the larger investigation.

LONDON'S 'HOMELESS' ARE VANISHING RACE

Police Census Shows Fewer Living in Streets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Fiction writers who use the term "homeless" persons who are pictures as congregating in the streets, byways and railway arches of London, do as nothing for their stories, tend to be running short of material, although so far they may not have discovered it.

The annual police census reveals that these so-called "homeless" are a vanishing race.

The census this year listed 22 men, eight women, and one child on

[IN BRITISH COLUMBIA]

The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the greater majority of houses and is welcomed by fathers, mothers and the children alike.

The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the Home and Domestic Public Service."

Employ This Man

He will free your premises of all nuisances at a nominal service charge.

GUARANTEES

Fumigating Co.

500 1/2 Ave., New York 100 years 1929

the streets, compared with 61 men and 17 women a year ago. In 1904, a typical pre-war year, 1797 were listed as homeless.

Conditions on the whole indicate that despite the volume of unemployment and the tendency of unemployed and casuals to stray to London, provision for their welfare on some scale above that of the streets has become so widespread as materially to improve conditions.

Hamilton Grange to Be Converted Into a Museum

American Preservation Society Has Undertaken to Raise Necessary Funds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move has just been launched here to restore Hamilton Grange, the house built by Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, now standing at Convent Avenue and One Hundred Forty-first Street, to make it a museum of Hamilton and his times.

The Grange was acquired by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in 1924, when it was threatened with demolition and the Hamilton Club of Chicago proposed to buy it and move it to that city.

Hamilton Grange was built in 1802 of timbers from the estate of Saratoga of Hamilton's father-in-law, Gen. Philip Schuyler. It stood on Washington Heights when the seat of government was moved south through which the old Bloomingdale Road and where the Hamilton farm covered 32 acres. Here Hamilton found with his family a refuge from his busy career in law and politics.

Since 1817, the Grange has served as parish house for St. Luke's Protestant-Episcopal Church. In that year, the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, rector of the church, having learned that the Grange was to be demolished, purchased it and had it moved to its present site.

Furniture, art objects, paintings, prints, clothing and other articles which were in the possession of Hamilton and his family will be assembled by the society in an attempt to give a clearer idea of the great Federalist, who, although not born on American soil, had so much to do with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others in building the Republic.

The Library of Congress, where most of the original Hamilton documents are kept, has offered to co-operate in making photostatic copies for the museum of Hamilton's voluminous writings on government and economics.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has undertaken to raise a fund to insure this memorial to Hamilton, with Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, as treasurer.

The whole national problem of prohibition is working out satisfactorily," he concluded. "When all the factors are cast up the balance is on the right side, nor does this statement minimize the unfavorable factors in the least."

THREE NEGRO COLLEGES AFFILIATE IN GEORGIA

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The State of New York, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the State of Ohio and the Province of Ontario are co-operating in making the survey, and the State of Pennsylvania is making a separately financed survey which ties up with the larger investigation.

DR. FISH TO SURVEY FISH CONDITIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—President Hoover shook hands with 1775 persons April 3, all of them on request of senators or representatives. One senator sent 188 persons, and he was not a supporter of Mr. Hoover in the order.

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SOVIET ELECTION IS PUT THROUGH WITHOUT HITCH

Typical Factory Meeting Develops Little Opposition, Eyewitness Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—Work stopped early in the Moscow motor factory, known as "Dynamo," on the day of the Soviet election, and one of the large central sheds of the plant rapidly filled by with some 2000 prospective voters, each of whom had to present a certificate of his electoral qualifications to the soldier on guard at the entrance.

The right to vote in the Soviet Union is enjoyed by citizens of both sexes above the age of 18, with the exception of certain specified categories, including merchants, traders, private employers of labor, ministers of religion, former policemen and officers of anti-Soviet armies, and persons deprived of civic rights by court sentence.

About 2000 qualified voters, mostly men workers, had gathered. In the cities 50 per cent of the voters must appear in order to make the election valid; in this case this minimum was more than satisfied, as about 90 per cent of the authorized electors attended.

Every Section Represented

As soon as the meeting was formally declared open by the representative of the election commission, who was present to see that all the formalities were observed, a presidium was elected, consisting of about 20 persons and including representatives of every department of the factory, not forgetting the women who cleaned out the shops.

After a few brief speeches of greeting from a bearded peasant who came from a village to which the factory stood in the relation of a "chef" to "big brother," supplying it with books, magazines and generally keeping up some contact with it, and from a lusty-voiced official of the Metal Workers' Union the main speaker of the occasion was introduced as Comrade Popoff from the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.

He launched into a big discourse on the internal and international position of the Soviet Union, including a thundering denunciation of Trotsky and all his works.

"Trotsky has sold himself to the bourgeoisie," he shouted. "We shall soon publish documents to show that he received huge sums of money from bourgeois publishers to write slanderous articles against the Soviet Union."

Stalin Is Honored

As a final blow to the Trotzkyists, someone brought in a suggestion that Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party, should be elected an honorary member of the Soviet from the Dynamo factory. This was greeted with some hand clapping and the secretary of the factory party branch, who was conducting the meeting, swept the audience with his eye and asked: "Are there any objections to Comrade Stalin being elected an honorary member of the Moscow Soviet?"

Not a hand or a voice was raised in objection.

A good deal of time was then spent in reading the "naked," or general instruction to the delegates, prepared by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, and supplemented by a further "naked" dealing especially with the local needs of the Dynamo factory district.

By this time the meeting had lasted three hours and the actual election, which came at the end, was perhaps the shortest and simplest part of the whole ceremony.

Three deputies and two alternates were proposed for membership, both in the Moscow and in the regional or ward Soviet, which has charge of purely local questions. The list had been made up in advance by the local branch of the Communist Party and had been discussed in the various

departments of the factory, therefore it passed without any serious opposition.

Little Like a Contest

Now and then an individual candidate would receive a few dissenting votes, but in general the election, which was by show of hands, had very little of the atmosphere of political contest; it rather suggested a mass meeting.

The procedure of Soviet election is pretty well standardized, and what was witnessed in the Dynamo factory was doubtless being enacted, with minor variations, in scores of other factories and institutions throughout the city.

These newly elected members of the Moscow Soviet, whose office roughly corresponds with that of city councilors in other countries, receive no pay or special distinction and continue at their work after election. They ride free on trams and are paid as usual if they are absent from work to attend sessions of the Soviet.

The Soviet is organized in "sections" dealing with such problems as housing, trade, municipal enterprises, etc., and it depends largely on the enthusiasm and public interest of each member how much work he devotes to the office, although very inactive members of the Soviet may be recalled by their electors.

BUILDERS OF YACHTS GET RICH CONTRACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Prosperity of the United States, according to local financiers, is reflected in the yacht building industry, and point out that five sumptuous pleasure craft have been contracted for by the Pusey & Jones Company who have just announced an order for Diesel-driven craft to cost \$30,000.

It is for a New Yorker, whose name is not divulged, but it is stated, the plans contemplate the last word in pleasure boat building. It will have an over-all length of 204 feet.

ARKANSAS CITY FOR SUNDAY BASEBALL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (P)—By a majority exceeding three to one, Little Rock voters on April 2 declared for Sunday baseball and placed the reins of the city government for the next two years in the hands of a 28-year-old Mayor.

Pat L. Robinson, city attorney, was overwhelmingly elected Mayor over independent candidate.

DREDGING CONTRACT AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The War Department has authorized awarding of contract to the Waldeck Deal Company, of Miami, Fla., for dredging section five on the inland waterway extension from Beaufort to Wilmington. This cut extends across New Hanover County from Cape Fear River to Myrtle Grove Sound, and is the only all-land cut of the distance between Wilmington and Beaufort. It will be undertaken at an expenditure of \$200,000.

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BRAZIL'S BUDGET FOR 1929 SHOWS RECORD REVENUE

Economy Regime Makes Possible Big Program of Highway Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Brazilian Government has announced its budget proposals for 1929, which show the following gross figures:

Total estimated revenue, 2,210,773

contos of reis; total estimated expenditure, 2,117,367 contos; estimated surplus 93,406 contos.

The Brazilian conto is equal to 120

United States dollars at the stabilized rate of exchange, which has been held to very closely for the last two

years. The total estimated revenue is 6 per cent higher than in the 1928 budget, and is the highest in the Nation's history.

Since President Washington Luiz

assumed office in November, 1926, he has made a continual stand for sounder public finances and in particular for equalization of budget expenditure and receipts.

The weakness of earlier adminis-

trations lay in the subsequent sam-

pling of supplementary estimates

which invariably turned an esti-

mated budget surplus into a deficit.

This deficit had been successfully

fought by the present President, and

for the first year of his office, 1927, a

small budget surplus was an-

nounced.

The fiscal results of 1928 are not yet available but there is a general

feeling that Brazil's federal expenses are at last being brought under proper control and that expenditures are being strictly held down to budget limitations.

It is interesting to note that over one-third of the total estimated receipts for 1929 are derived from import duties. The tax on individual incomes—comparatively recent introduction—contributes the relatively small amount of 72,500 contos.

On the expenditure side the Ministry of Public Works and Communications has the largest allocation with about 540,000 contos, which indicates a continuance of the present Government's program of fostering the construction of highways and other means of transportation.

TWO THEATER GROUPS MERGE INTERESTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Consolidation of two

independent organizations which

have been interested in promoting

the worthwhile drama arts has been

announced here. They are the Church

and Drama Association and the

American Theater Association.

The merger brings together a

membership of 13,000 persons. The

new organization will be known as

the Church and Drama Association of America, Inc., and will be directed

by George Reid Andrews.

BUFFALO AIRCRAFT FACTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A modern aircraft factory, which when completed will have facilities for the production of 1000 commercial airplanes and air-cooled motors a year, will be built by the Elias Aircraft & Manufacturing Corporation on eight

acres of land, contiguous to the Buffalo Airport, it has just been an-

nounced.

The fiscal results of 1928 are not yet available but there is a general

South American Music Received Well in Capital

Concerts at Pan-American Union Do Much to Draw Americas Closer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The music of

Central and South America is be-

coming familiarized in Washington

through the concerts given at the

Pan-American Union, in the Hall of

the Americas in winter and in the

beautiful garden in summer weather.

Tuesday's program was appreci-

ated by an audience which embraced

most of the diplomatic corps, officials

of the United States and persons

prominent in society. Just before the

first number there was a ripple of

applause as Mrs. Hoover came in

with Mr. Edgar Rickard and her

daughter, guests at the White House,

and Mrs. Ruth Fester, her secretary.

The program of Latin-American

music was rendered by the United

Service Orchestra of 90 pieces, led

jointly by Capt. William J. Stannard,

leader of the United States Army

Band, and Lieut. Charles Bentler,

leader of the United States Navy

Band.

Assisting artists included Mar-

garita Cueto, Mexican soprano, who

sang leading roles in the whole

works. He collects and writes

his own news, operates his own

composing room, makes up his own

paper, feeds and operates the press,

manages his own circulation depart-

ment, collects his own bills and

keeps his own books. In addition, he

keeps house and issues marriage and

dog licenses as town clerk, as well

as filing contracts, mortgages and

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS M. PALFREY WINS THE TITLE

Captures U. S. Girls' Indoor Tennis Singles by Defeating Her Sister

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

1921—Miss Martha P. Bayard.
1922—Miss Elizabeth Hillary.
1923—Miss Alice C. Francis.
1924—Miss Marjorie A. Morrill.
1925—Miss Louise P. Packer.
1926—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLIFFENUTT HILL, Mass.—Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline is the new girls' indoor lawn tennis singles champion of the United States as the result of defeating her sister, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, who had held the title during the last two years on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, 6-1, 6-0.

Playing together, the two sisters successfully defended their doubles championship title by defeating Miss Louise Packer and Miss Mary Cutler, Winchester, 6-1, 6-0.

The match, the ninth in the Palfrey sisters' title, was the best shown. It was the first time since the Massachusetts girls' tournament of some three or four years ago that Mianne has defeated her sister. It was also her last chance to do so, as the winner has the age limit before the next tournament is held. It is also the fourth time that she has been a finalist, the first time being in 1926, when she lost in the final round to Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of DeLand.

Miss Palfrey, who had been playing more than was the loser, the loser also seemed to pay too much attention to it. The former champion was continually driving into the net or out of court, and she made four double faults.

Wins on Placement and Net

Mianne started serving the first set and the set stood at 3-3 when Sarah had the sixth game in her own service. She won the next two but lost the ninth on her own errors and two more placements by Mianne. The last game was hard-fought going to deuce and Sarah won it on a placement and set by her sister.

The second set found Mianne winning the majority of her games on Sarah's errors. In the last game she was called twice only to have Sarah lose the game and set on two double faults.

After deuce had been called on the fourth game of the final set, Mianne won on two fine placements. The next

Dixon Named Captain of U. S. Davis Cup Team

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Philadelphia

FRED DIXON, Philadelphia, has been named captain of the United States Davis Cup tennis team. He succeeds Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia, who temporarily assumed charge in France last summer, after William T. Tilden 2d had been declared ineligible.

Dixon is also chairman of the special selection body of the Davis Cup committee, of which Wear is chairman. It also became known that candidates for the team will spend a week here next month in final practice before meeting Canada in the first round of the American zone play.

game also went to deuce with Mianne again winning this time on her opponent's placement. She won the next two with two fine placements and the last game on two more placements, the last point going to her when her opponent drove out after a long rally. The match by first set.

Miss M. Palfrey... 6 2 7 4 2 1 0 4 2—27—4
Miss S. H. Palfrey... 4 4 5 2 4 1 1 0 1 3—4—6
Second Set
Miss M. Palfrey... 4 4 5 4 4 2—27—4
Miss S. H. Palfrey... 6 2 3 2 2 4—13—0
Third Set
Miss M. Palfrey... 2 4 4 6 5 4 4—29—6
Miss S. H. Palfrey... 4 2 2 4 3 2 1—18—1

The Palfrey sisters had a very easy time defending their doubles championship from Miss Louise Packer and Miss Mary Cutler, Winchester, this morning than was the loser. The loser also seemed to pay too much attention to it. The former champion was continually driving into the net or out of court, and she made four double faults.

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Rowland B. Haines Again at Top of Squash Tennis Ranking

Also Receives Permanent Possession of the National Championship Trophy—New Officers Elected for Coming Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The squash tennis season was brought to a conclusion Thursday evening when the annual meeting was held at the Hotel Belmont, under the auspices of the Columbia University Club. Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club was presented with the national championship trophy, for his permanent possession, as the result of his third successive capture of the championship last month, and the various awards of championship to the other winners of the season, including the Clyde Martin Trophy, were also announced.

Chief interest centered in the arrangement of the national ranking. In this it was decided that young players in the same became increasingly apparent. This was further confirmed when the new officers were elected, in which most of the old-time advisers of the development were dropped in favor of young players. Partially to offset this an advisory group of former members of the United States Tennis Association, including several recent executive committeemen, was formed to act with the executive committee on occasion.

Many Stars Absent

The ranking went out forcibly the absence of many of the recent stars of the game, as only five of the first 16 were present again. In the first group, with one dropping back to the second 10, and the other four going to the insufficient data list. The second 10 was also reorganized, with several more dropping back to insufficient data, while many new names were included in the final 15, mostly from Class B.

Thomas R. Coward, Yale president, and Edward R. Mixell, first and second a year ago, still remained in their old places, though the latter might have dropped had not Edward R. Larigan, after being a star competitor, been compelled by business to default in the national championship. Larigan was placed third, advancing from No. 7, with Milton Baron, No. 9 last year, moving to No. 4.

Kerbeck Placed Fifth

Jerome L. Kerbeck, of the champion team of the Columbia University Club, was placed fifth, a well-deserved award for steady and persistent effort, advancing from the second 10, while Gavin Brackenridge, whose absence during the preceding year had resulted in his transfer to the inactive list, returned to second place on the Princeton team, which is his individual performances, including one of the few victories scored over Haines during the season, came back at No. 6.

Burtt H. O'Connor, No. 4 a year ago, had to drop back to seventh position, and three more positions, were awarded for steady and persistent effort, advancing from the second 10, while Gavin Brackenridge, whose absence during the preceding year had resulted in his transfer to the inactive list, returned to second place on the Princeton team, which is his individual performances, including one of the few victories scored over Haines during the season, came back at No. 6.

The most brilliant advance in ranking for the season brought Frank A. Steverman Jr., of the Fraternity Squash Club, from the 14th in the 1928 and advanced from fourth place to first in the total elapsed standings. Paul Steverman, of the Club, has been the leader, finished seventeenth and dropped back to fourth position. Finishing in a tie for second place with Bill Wainwright, New York, John S. Isaac, N. J. policeman, strengthened his hold on second place. In 5 and 10 minutes, being then came Edward Gardner, Seattle, Wash., who holds third place in the elapsed time standings. His time was 5h. 10m.

HEADLES TAKES LEAD

HAVERDE GRACE, Md.—Herbert Headles, Australian resident in New York, just into the lead in Pyle's cross-country race Thursday when he finished first in the 37-mile lap from Wilmington, Del., to Haverde, Md., and advanced from fourth place to first in the total elapsed standings. Paul Steverman, of the Club, has been the leader, finished seventeenth and dropped back to fourth position. Finishing in a tie for second place with Bill Wainwright, New York, John S. Isaac, N. J. policeman, strengthened his hold on second place. In 5 and 10 minutes, being then came Edward Gardner, Seattle, Wash., who holds third place in the elapsed time standings. His time was 5h. 10m.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LAUFER SETS NEW RECORD

Time in 220-Yard Freestyle Is Best for an A. A. U. Championship Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Walter Lauffer, of the Lake Shore A. C., of Cleveland, took his turn at breaking records in the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships Thursday when he captured the 220-yard freestyle swim at the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, in 2m. 12.8s. Final Heat—Won by J. E. Rae, Brooklyn S. C., time 3m. 8s.; Harold Nisselson, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., second. Final Heat—Won by J. E. Rae, Brooklyn S. C.; William Marquette, New York, second; Fred Harburger, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—3m. 1.8s.

FANCY DRIVE 10-FOOT BOARD

NEW YORK.—Walter Lauffer, of the Lake Shore A. C., of Cleveland, took his turn at breaking records in the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships Thursday when he captured the 220-yard freestyle swim at the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, in 2m. 12.8s.

Lauffer, who is the world's record holder, but it is the best time ever shown in the event in any previous A. A. U. championship meet.

Walter Spence, present all-round champion, who is the next to retain his title this year with two world records to his credit, was second, five yards behind Lauffer. He is a former member of the Brooklyn club but is now competing unattached, on account of a removal to Philadelphia. Austin R. Clapp, representing Stanford University, was third, defeating John Howland Jr., '29, the Yale University star.

The other senior championship event was the 300-yard breaststroke. Spence, with a tie of swims, won the swim, with a tie of swims, winning the second 100 yards breaststroke, and the anchor man 100 yards freestyle.

The home team, composed of Arthur R. Rule Jr., backstroke; Wallace Spreen, breaststroke, and M. Lewis, freestyle, won the event, with the New York Athletic Club second, and a Eddy's Club team, with George H. Kojac, intercollegiate star, as the anchor man, third.

Two junior championships, 220-yard breaststroke and a 10-foot board favorite, were also contested. John P. Rae, Brooklyn Swimming Club, won the first event, from William Marquette, New York A. C., with Philip Harburger, former Columbia star, third.

In the third, David Russell, of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club, Philadelphia, won with Edward Alvarez, of the home club, second, and a young aspirant for the national title, Harold Benham, third. All three are entered in the national championship to be staged this evening at the New York A. C. The summary:

220-YARD FREESTYLE (Senior) First Heat—Won by Walter Lauffer.

Second Heat—Won by Arthur R. Rule Jr., backstroke; Wallace Spreen, breaststroke, and M. Lewis, freestyle, won the event, with the New York Athletic Club second, and a Eddy's Club team, with George H. Kojac, intercollegiate star, as the anchor man, third.

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220-YARD BREASTSTROKE (Junior) First Heat—Won by Donald Meltzer.

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Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

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COWL in PAOLO and FRANCESCA
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FORREST Thea., W. 45th St. Ergs. 8:30
Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 45th St.

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30.

Journey's End

by R. E. SHERIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON with EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY

Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A. MISCHL PICARD presents

PEARANCES A COMEDY DRAMA
by GARNET ANDERSON

"A New Thought in
Theatrical Entertainment"

BOSTON

ANITA DAVIS, CHASE Announces

JORDAN HALL

Tom's Eve. at 8:15 BRUCE

SIMONDS

PLANIST (Steinway)

COPELEY Ergs. 8:15
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

"THE RINGER" Scandal Yard Mystery
By EDGAR WALLACE

With Pedro de Cordoba—E. E. Clive

TREMONT Ergs. 8:15
EVE. AT 8:10

The Gorgeous Viennese Musical Romance

CONCORD, N. H.

MISS BOWMAN, Manager

Cumberland Tea Room

Arts Building, PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, ME.

PLANIST

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EDUCATIONAL

Master Musician Gives Basic Ideas for Teacher and Student

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin, Ger.

THE question concerning the importance of musical instruction stands in the forefront of public discussion in Germany. The Prussian State has resolved to make some investigations in this domain; among other things to issue a series of works on musical education, and to publish some of the compositions of the most promising musicians of today. In both cases the decision is intrusted to the State College of Music in Berlin. The works to be published shall be edited by the "Universal Edition" in Vienna, whose director, Mr. Hertzka, is known as a pioneer in new musical tendencies.

The start is made with an educational work, whose author is the world-known cellist, Hugo Becker. Professor Becker withdrew from concert life some years ago, and dedicated himself chiefly to teaching. He is one of the most highly esteemed teachers at the State College of Music. Hundreds of his pupils are active in the Old and the New World. It has been said of him that he is "the best violinist on the cello." Besides, Becker is a composer. His new educational work will appear under the title: "Mechanics and Aesthetics of the Art of the Cello."

In an interview for the Monitor, I began by asking: "Is your new work exclusively of interest for cellists?"

"There are no special aesthetics for the cello," was the reply from Becker. "In what refers to the technique my book is directed, of course, to the cellist. The aesthetics, on the other hand, are a matter of general interest."

"Is your book written only for the artist or for the student in general?"

Some Fundamentals for All
"There is no special method for beginners. The beginner and the advanced student should be trained very much alike. If someone is beginning the study of a foreign language, he has to learn the same fundamentals that are possessed by the one who masters the language. A method is good, not because a talented person obtains success by it, but when it helps normally gifted talents to a quick and thorough development."

"Do you teach a new method?"
There is but one method: the right one, that is the logical one! For a correct play there is needed a knowledge of the mechanical means and a perfect mastery of the body. The decisions of the physical-acoustic science have been laid down a long time ago, but the knowledge of them is new, and up to the present there did not exist any scientifically founded doctrine as to the adaptation of the body to it. Steinhausen was the first one to bring us highly valuable knowledge about how action. His early decease hindered us from publishing a book together with him that we had planned."

"It cannot be easy, however, to give exact directions as to the action to be performed by the body."

"The film was a help. By film picture it was possible to ascertain satisfactorily the exact facts, and by publishing the pictures this knowledge would be transmitted intuitively. I have worked out the mechanical part of my investigation with the help of Dr. Rynard, a physiologist, and starting from different standpoints we have come to strangely similar results."

"Does not the artist place his body in the service of the instrument he plays instinctively in the right way?"

"Unfortunately that is very seldom the case. One often observes quite unnecessary exertion in the artists, sometimes even contortions which can reach the point of caricature—struggle instead of play. It is a rare exception that the body stands entirely in the service of the instrument, that every movement is in agreement with basic laws. In order to reach technique there is required logical thinking and investigation. Steinhausen stated that he found it a rare exception that a musician is fully conscious of the essence of the technique."

"And yet— are not the artists all of them masters of the technique?"

To Be Free Like a Bird
"Unfortunately this is not the case, either. Seldom do we find the whole of the talent developed. Generally there is only 50 or 60 per cent of the talent developed. He who masters the technique perfectly is free like the bird in the air, and not every artist is free like that, far from it."

"But should amateurs also be instructed so thoroughly about the adaptation of the body?"

An amateur is someone who enjoys art and would desire to practice it, but is not given the opportunity for a thorough training. There is no reason why such a person should not be taught how to place the body in the service of the instrument. It does not take more time to learn a right way than wrong, not more time to give right instruction than wrong instruction. The one who is taught right from the beginning, reaches his aim more quickly. Knowledge is all that is necessary. For fortunately it is now become a law in Germany that not everybody can give music lessons but only teachers with diplomas."

"Perfect technique is doubtlessly the first condition for a good interpretation."

"Certainly, for without a perfect technique we are not able to express beauty."

"But that can only refer to amateurs?"

"No, very often there is played, not what the composer has written, but the player—in consequence of his awkwardness and his lack of culture—thinks he feels. And that is a wrong done to the composer. Every important work of a composer represents a bequest that has to be fulfilled. Only when justice has been done to the composer, that is, when the spirit of the work has been understood through conscientious study, and the work has been learned me-

tage of the presumptuous. Only on an exact basis is a rapid progress possible; neither will there be any room left for chance."

"What does that mean, that no room is left for chance?"

"The artist should not leave anything to chance. He should always be fully conscious of what he wants and what he does. All the great ones know that the artist has to mature his conscientious, earnest labor and self-discipline. If a genius like Goethe has stressed that over, and over again, it should be a standard for us all; and every teacher should recommend it earnestly to his students. Not striving for genius and arbitrariness, but a conscientious loving presentation into the spirit of the work will always be of the greatest value for every student: The true exercise of art demands a sacerdotalism full of glowing consecration."

K. W.

Player Must Not Inject Personality

"Not quite. The personality of the interpreter must not be allowed to itself between the composer and his work, but only in the service of the work. The player (the interpreter) should be a congenial co-worker with the composer."

"Then the capacity to comprehend

the spirit of the works of our great masters must be the preliminary condition for an artistically high-standard interpretation?"

"Without any doubt. First of all, the student has to learn how to understand and reproduce correctly, otherwise he might be easily tempted to take his own insufficiencies and outgrowths for personal originality. Below said: 'First of all, correct play, then beautiful play, then interesting play.' The student must start by learning objectivity. He must learn to respect the composer's purpose. That is the first way for him to mature to true culture."

"Am I right in assuming, then, that the fundamental conditions for the study of music are: Knowledge of the laws, self-discipline, and an exhaustive penetration in the work of art?"

"Yes, these could be called the fundamentals. In music it happens still too often that lack of culture is confused with originality. Of course, the student must not become a slave; but he must not misinterpret arbitrariness and outgrowths for originality and even genius. In all the cases, known to me, of too early assumed independence this overweening worked out to the disadvan-

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THE HOME FORUM

As Between Two Old Favorites

I HAVE lately been enjoying myself with two old favorites, Dryden and Pope. When I say "favorites," I do not mean that I am now, or have ever been, in the habit of reading all their works. It is true that I can pick up any volume of either of them and open it anywhere with the certainty of being entertained (except Dryden's Comedies, which I have never read); but they both provided me with some of my favorite reading long before I had ever read right through "The Dunclad" or "The Hind and the Panther." I can hardly remember the time when I did not find great satisfaction in the pointed and polished couplets of Pope. They are associated with early recollections of my father, who seemed able to roll them off his tongue to any extent. He could have repeated poetry all day long, if he had not had too much else to do; but Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Wordsworth (at first I thought these were barrister friends whom he probably saw every day in town) were the poets whose words were most often on his lips, and to whom he introduced me certainly at an age at which my favorite seat was on his knee; and our conversation through all the years that followed had what was almost a code of phrases, not so much quoted from as moulded by the language of those three poets.

With Dryden, "glorious John," I became acquainted, when I devoured all the poetry I could lay hands on; but apart from one or two stock passages I naturally did not appreciate him. There is little in Dryden to appeal to the young, except the spirited rhetoric of the *Tales* and of the translation of the *Æneid*; and by the time I came to these I was under the far mightier spell of the *Æneid* itself. Do you know, by the way, gentle reader, who was the first to give John Dryden that appellation of "glorious John"? What makes me think that you may not is the fact that even so learned a literary historian as Professor A. W. Ward is most unusually vague in reference to this title in his *History of English Literature*. Here is what he says: "The epithet 'glorious,' which for a long time has been attached to Dryden's name"; and I am sure that, if he could, he would have been more particular. What scholar would not?

I was delighted, some weeks ago, to read the eloquent tribute paid to Dryden's prose by a fellow contributor to *The Home Forum*; but I should have been still better pleased if he had not "painted" it by some disarrangements of such other favorites of mine as Charles Lamb and Sir Thomas Browne. Not that he was insensitive to the charm of these and other whimsical, wayward, and sometimes magnificient writers; but he seemed to think it was almost reprehensible to indulge oneself in their "unchartered freedom," and

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N. S.

summoned us somewhat sternly to pursue the high road of Dryden's ordered march from point to point to its predetermined end. I could not help wondering whether he might not scare the less ambitious of his readers by giving them the impression that reading Dryden was a pretty severe discipline—a sort of route-march at attention! In case any were at all put off, let me remind them of what the Dr. Johnson (a route-marcher if you like!) said of Dryden's prose: "Nothing is cold or languid; the whole is airy, animated, and vigorous; what is little, is gay; what is great, is splendid."

But of course I thoroughly agreed with O. S. about the bracing, astringent quality of Dryden's style. And it is that I have been enjoying so much in re-reading a quantity of his verse. If it does not lift you up into any seventh heaven of ecstasy on wings of fancy or music, or plunge you into a self-forgetful trance of brooding thought, or do for you in fact the things for which you read Shakespeare or Milton, Wordsworth or Shelley, it nevertheless gives you an exhilarating mixture of aesthetic intellectual satisfaction. There is nothing subtle about the musical or the rhetorical effects achieved either by Dryden or by Pope, though as to the processes by which they achieved them the less we say about subtlety the better until we have mastered the technique ourselves. But these effects appeal to something fundamental in our makeup both by their actual sound and rhythm and logical patterns, and also by exciting our admiration at the astonishing mastery of an art which they display. I went the other day for the first time for many years to a variety entertainment, at which, among other items of the program, there was an athlete or gymnast who performed marvelous feats of strength and activity, whirling all sorts of heavy things—human beings and pieces of furniture—round his head with incredible speed and apparent facility. It was amazing and it seemed that I had reached the very top of admiration. Till shortly afterward there came on a juggler with a Japanese sunshade, who skipped nimbly about the stage playing with glittering tin balls and rods and the laws of nature just as a kitten with a ball of wool—as familiarly and easily, I mean, but not with similar results; for when the juggler had finished there were tin balls and the rods and the laws of nature all returned neatly to their places.

Now which was the more wonderful of these two artists—who shall say? Both displayed a mastery which for the time being completely satisfied my human appetite for admiration. But the difference between them was very much the difference between Dryden and Pope. Dryden comes on like the athlete and with splendid verve and yet something of almost negligent ease translates you the *Æneid*, or retells Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, or invents the most vigorous and ingenious satire that ever was written, matching the story of Absalom and Achitophel to the contemporary situation of Shaftesbury's *Exclusion Plot*. I have no room to quote; but go, dear Reader, go and open a volume of Dryden anywhere and feel how he sweeps you off your feet with superlunconscious ease and rapidity. And then—another day; for once you have read Dryden you will not have time for any other poet at that sitting—the turn to Pope, and presto! you have a poet, a physician, making words, phrases, allusions, epigrams, aphorisms, dance and skip and float and dart before you like moths in the sunbeam or like his own syphons and siphids, fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons of "The Rape of the Lock," glistening like the gossamer on the bushes, or like the lawn as I saw it soon after sunrise this morning, when every frosted blade of grass was glistening in the sunlight.

Not that Pope lacks vigor, even violence; witness the celebrated attack on Lord Hervey. But you could never mistake Pope's glittering thrusts for Dryden's slashing strokes or good-humored buffets.

But now, having written myself into an overmastering appetite for these poets, I must go and read them; and in bidding you au revoir, dear Reader, I only hope that circumstances allow you to go and do likewise.

N. S.

Under the Morning Sun

The way wound pleasantly in a cool shade between limes and firs. A dry-stone dyke overgrown with moss and lady-ferns bounded the road. On one side the hill rose steep, grey with bracken and splendid in morning sunshine; while on the other level water-meadows, from which the scent of meadow-sweet and mint was carried, stretched away toward

Turkey. Curlews were crying in the hill, and a few belated house, in the fields the singing of the lark was wafted by the loud, twanging calls of snipe. The most charming scent in the world was all abroad—thyme and meadow-sweet, fir and lime-blossom, and the indefinable fragrance of morning. Sometimes a rabbit darted across, or a great ewe stared mildly at us as we passed. Stonechats flitted about; meadow-pipits (moscheepers in the picturesque Scots) made a continuous piping over the bent; and in the short tufts below the pines grasshoppers were chirping as merrily as on that morning long ago when Theocritus and his friends went on their way to Pyxus. Between the straight fir-stems one could catch glimpses of bright water from the pools which had left in the haugh. In winter these are sure to be distinguished from the red-throated swallows high with palms; but in summer, when the stream has shrunk to a silver trickle, they lie fringed with flags and green rushes, the haunt of gorgous beetles and innumerable wild-duck.—From "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur," by JOHN BUCHAN.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SCIENCE

DE BUREAU OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Today I saw an early sign of spring—
Old Mary, with balloons on bits of string.
Majestically she sailed across the street.
Her skirt, voluminous above her feet,
Dipped in and out; and in her wrinkled hands,
Held captive by a dozen slender strands.
A bunch of gay balloons, some red, some white,
That danced above her head to left and right.

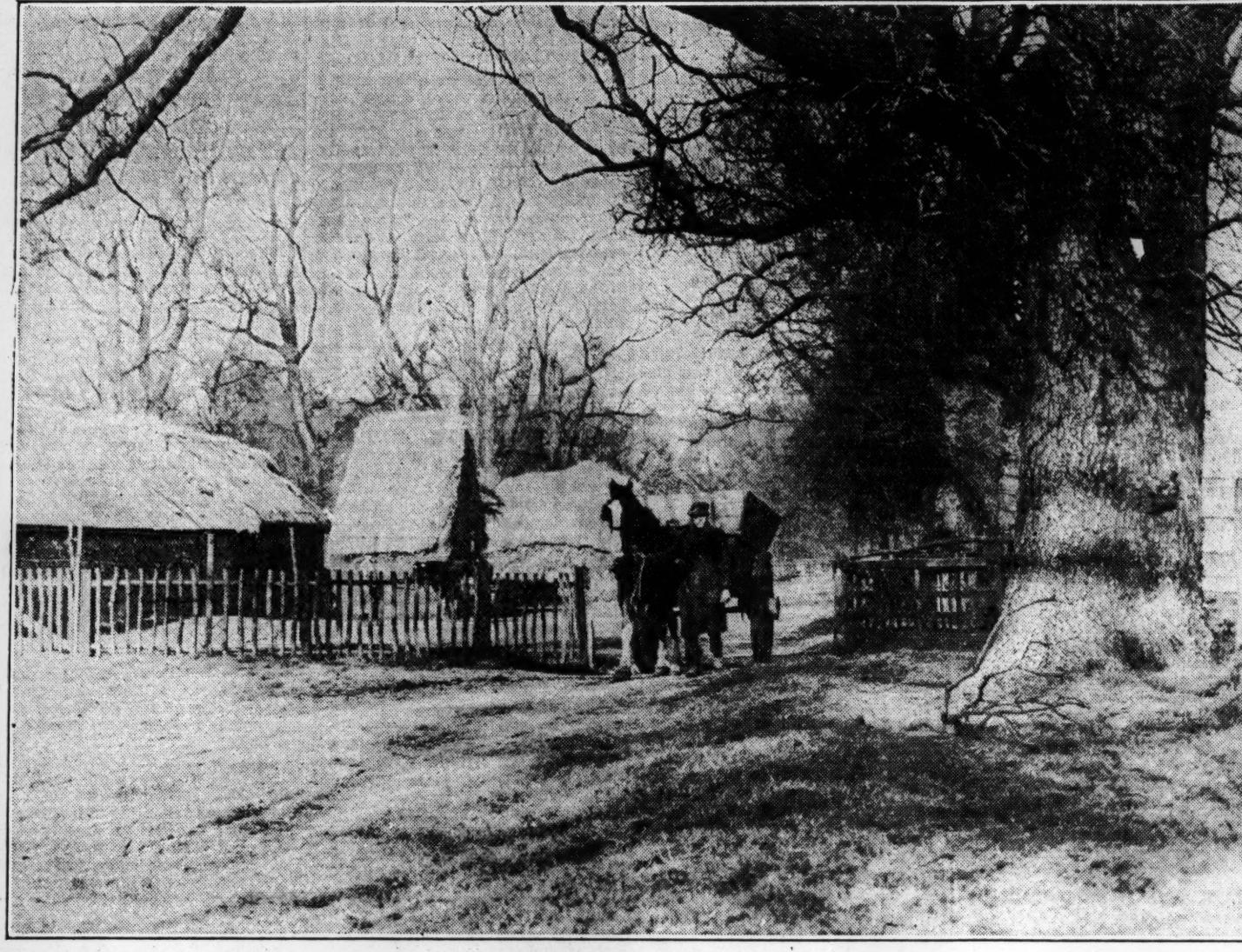
She has her stand just outside Regent's Park,
And sits there smiling—smiling until dark.
No child but knows old Mary's loving face;
She nods "good day" to all who pass her place.
And for a penny gives a big balloon.
(What matter if the bubble vanish soon?)
Untold of joy! it sails into the sky,
The string is lengthened,—up it goes,—so high;
While children's voices shout and laugh with glee,
"Oh! look, a red balloon is in a tree!"
Now willing limbs climb up the friendly oak,
The toy is loosened; "What a splendid joke!"

Balloons at Regent's Park

Congratulate old Mary by the gate
Of Regent's Park, where rosy children waltz
With eager heart; a penny clutched so tight,
That they may buy a red balloon and white.
And sometimes if a solemn little maid
Stands shyly by, in silence, half afraid,
With eyes aglow, but little empty hands—
No penny there—old Mary understands.
"I'll lend you one," she says, "pay when you can,
And you can share it, too, my little man."
Two happy children shyly take the toy,
A precious gift of love. Old Mary's joy
Is greater far than theirs; true love indeed
Is that which doth supply a brother's need.

Today I saw an early sign of spring—
Old Mary, with balloons on bits of string.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.



Gateway to an English Farm.

Photograph by E. W. Tattersall

Rosa Bonheur's Honesty

I now present a collection of reminiscences descriptive of various sides of Rosa Bonheur's mind and character.

From Paul Chardin:

Rosa Bonheur's welcome was always frank and hearty. Her chosen friends she treated as real companions without ever assuming an air of superiority. The dominating qualities in her nature were honesty, candour, and uprightness. Her opinion she always expressed in plain, even blunt language, and without beating about the bush. . . . But this roughness was only skin-deep and did not affect her heart which beat most tenderly for relatives and friends, causing her to devote herself entirely to them. In everything she was courageous and valiant, capable of sudden, energetic decisions without ever fearing for herself. Still sometimes she failed to use a needful discernment in the resolutions she made, and occasionally she allowed herself to be led away by ill-considered caprices. There was a shy dash in her nature. . . . She liked solitude, meditation, and felt free only in the company of those whom she had known for a long time and whom she was perfectly sure of. In such surroundings she gave free rein to her thoughts and to bursts of gaiety which sometimes ended in real tomfoolery. Her open, cordial ways rebuffed all backbiting. . . . With her deep and scrutinizing eye she would read a newcomer through and through, and her first impression was ineffaceable.

She held in particular aversion the complimentary fashionable man, with his adulation and his insipid talk, and he could be sure of a reception similar to that always reserved for the pushing reporter. To them she always preferred the peasant or the uneducated man of the people.

Frank and communicative with the people of the working class, she was called "the Rosa Bonheur" just the contrary with those who approached her with the intention of studying her and spying out her habits, especially where this intention was a mercenary one. The professional journalist found no favour in her eyes. If he rang her bell and were recognised, he was certain to be refused admittance.

George Cain confirms M. Charin's statements:

Despite her apparent gaiety, Rosa Bonheur possessed a serious and meditative nature. She was fond of solitude and would often escape from the trammels of society. This attitude was doubtless fostered by her deep aversion to flattery. As a woman artist who was still young when celebrity and fame came to her, she had constantly to be on her guard against the sycophants and adulators. Here was one of the reasons of her peculiar dislike of reporters as well as of other inquisitive persons.—THOMAS STANZON, in "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur," by JOHN BUCHAN.

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The Radio Playhouse

Flat-Top Tuning May Be Solved by Staggering

This is the last of three articles by Glenn H. Browning, consulting engineer, on the distortions caused by ordinary tuning and its solution through flat-top tuning. The editor will discuss these three papers in a single article Monday. The first two articles of the series were published April 1 and 4.

IT SEEMS that the simplest solution of quality radio-frequency amplification lies in the hook-up shown in the circuit diagram. To all outward appearances this circuit is an ordinary tuned radio-frequency system. The condensers used for tuning the coils are operated from the same shaft, making the system single control. However, instead of lining each circuit up so that they tune to exactly the same frequency the tuning is staggered, as shown in the chart. That is, one circuit tunes say to 1,000,000 cycles, the other to 999,500 cycles and the other to 997,500 cycles. The result of this staggering is to give somewhat of a flat-top tuning curve to the whole system combined. The resultant curve is shown also on the chart, the tallest one. It should be noticed that the vertical scale for this curve is different, as the resulting amplification for the three stages with the CeCo A. C. screen grid tubes was 3300.

Now let us see how this staggering process has improved the quality of the signals in the radio-frequency amplifier. It will be noted by the resultant curve that the low audio frequencies transmitted on the carrier are amplified 3300 times while the higher ones, say 5000 cycles, are amplified only 800. That is, the low tones are accentuated to a ratio of 4 to 1. As the ear is somewhat insensitive to changes of intensity in sound this difference would probably not be noticed. However, if the stages were perfectly lined up the difference would be 21 to 1.

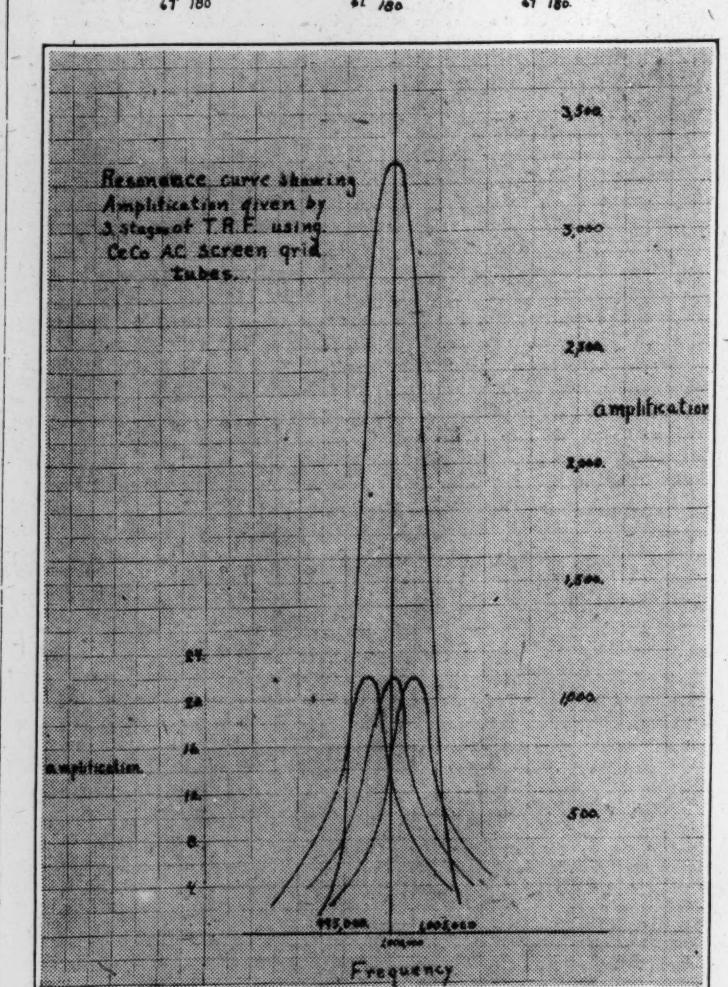
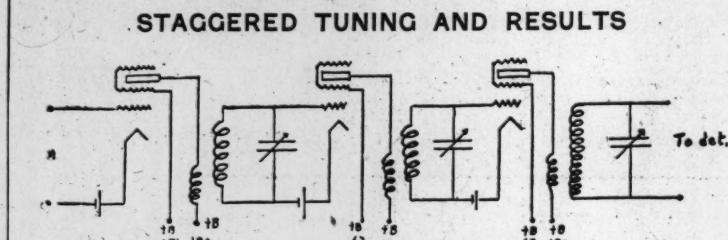
This staggering of the several stages of tuned radio-frequency amplifying systems really have two advantages: First, that no extra apparatus is used and secondly, that it gives a band pass effect so that the side bands of the carrier are not greatly cut off.

The Listener Speaks

THE first anniversary program of the Halsey Stuart broadcasts was given on Thursday at 10, eastern time. In the course of the 52 programs already given many leaders in the world of finance and business have been heard as guest speakers, much good music has been played and the "Old Counselor" has won a nation-wide reputation as a sound adviser on questions of investment.

The honored guest at the birth-day party was M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, whose previous remarks before a microphone when taken all together only occupied 14 minutes and 28 seconds. His talk dealt with the effort of leaders of the radio industry to establish the new art in its proper place in all departments of national interest, as well as in the entertainment field.

It appears that he himself conceived the idea of introducing a financial service for investors and approached the Halsey Stuart Company with an invitation to sponsor and arrange



regular broadcasts of this type which should not attempt to recommend specific securities, but should set forth the fundamentals of sound investment, thus benefiting all concerned.

"From the first," he said, "the new program was warmly received, with the result that the number of stations distributing them has been multiplied until now 36 are now joined in the network." A New Orleans station was added to the list for the first time that night, too. With the unprecedented general public interest in the stock market the value of this series was especially apparent.

Mr. Aylesworth also mentioned the rise and great popularity of other non-entertainment broadcasts, such as those which brought the Hoover inauguration ceremonies to some 12,000,000 radio-equipped homes in this country and in part to British listeners across the Atlantic.

A proposal of international broadcasting the fact that Big Ben striking the hour of midnight in London was again broadcast by WGY at Schenectady earlier in the evening, was interesting if no longer unusual. The dance numbers which were also picked up were fairly clearly heard, and the chimes and booming of the famous bell came through impressively enough.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used, in parentheses. "WEAF Chain" and "Pacific" are used for "WEAF National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is given, time specified is eastern standard time, except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

Concert Artists

Alexander Skaravski, pianist (WEAF). Noted Russian artist who holds a degree in mathematics from the University of Petrograd. Former professor and director of Imperial Conservatory of Music. 9:30 p. m.

Grand Opera ("WEAF Chain"). First Jewish opera, featuring many old-world melodies. 7 p. m. The continental "Opera Chorus." Leading roles from great operas by Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworne, contralto; Jud-

son House, tenor; and Frederic Baer, bass. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" will be introduced by his violin. Cedric direct, 10 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Diek Rodgers of Field, Hart and Rodgers (Hollywood WEAF). Younger, more successful Columbus youngster, who has 14 successful musical comedies to his credit, playing piano selections on his radio show "Spring in Here." He's good.

8:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour ("WEAF Chain"). Mozart's "Requiem." The continental "Opera Chorus." Leading roles from great operas by Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworne, contralto; Jud-

son House, tenor; and Frederic Baer, bass. Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" will be introduced by his violin. Cedric direct, 10 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

Serenaders (Sinfonietta—WEAF Chain). So much passes as Spanish music. This is the real thing. Instrumentalists and the one and only Julian Oliver in a tour program. The Sinfonietta should employ them to bring visitors to the international exposition. 8 p. m.

Elton Britt, soprano (Mobile—WEAF Chain). Two good vocalists with fine supporting orchestra. 8 p. m.

André Mathieu (Van Heusen—CBS). Miss Hanshaw is the guest artist of this evening. 9:30 p. m.

Elton Britt, soprano with orchestra and humorists. 9:30 p. m.

Joyce Kilmers' "Trees" (Palmolive—WEAF Chain) transcontinental. The "Grand" assisted by Dorothy Howe and Fred Vettel.

Vocal Ensembles

The Foresters (Sylvan—WEAF Chain). "Rise of Algeria" (WEAF Chain). Real Utica Jubilee Singers (WEAF Chain). Real University Musical Club (Kodak—CBS transcontinental). Another of the programs featuring university musical organizations.

Dinguerreroettes (CBS). Program of old-fashioned ballads of the patriotic period of song. You'll feel it a bit or laugh at it. 10:30 p. m.

Talks

Charles Michelson (WEAF Chain). Michelson has taken over "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," formerly done by Frederick William Wood. 7:45 p. m. Washington correspondent.

Evangeline Booth (WEAF Chain). Noted actress, daughter of the famous actress, the one hundred anniversary of the birth of the founder, William Booth. Her subject is "My Father." 9 p. m.

Dance Music

Max Dolin's "Vagabonds" (WEAF Chain) transcontinental. Popular Pacific coast troupe brings California to New York. 4 p. m.

Shavers (Ingram—WEAF Chain). S. C. Johnson's organization. The 50th anniversary was the Troubadours. Last Wednesday they celebrated their fifth anniversary on the air, the oldest organization in the field. They are still leading. Only recently have they been Ingram sponsored. 9 p. m.

Programs

The "Foresters" (NBC Pacific Chain). Popular program under the direction of Frank Ellis. 11 p. m. (Don't forget, this last one is Pacific time.)

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India's Awakening Calling for Check on Child Marriage

Hindu in Assembly at Delhi
Offers Regulatory Bill—
Provinces Advancing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The increasing importance of provincial as compared with central politics in India is emphasized in this year's report on "Moral and Material Progress," a volume of semi-official information submitted annually to the British Parliament by the Government at Delhi.

"Many of the keenest and most able politicians in India," says its author, John Coatsman, Director of Public Information, Government of India, "are to be found in the Provincial Councils, most of which are very live centers of political activity. It might perhaps be too much to say that instead of one political center of gravity for all India, each province has its own center in its provincial council, or that the doings of the Central Legislature are, in the eyes of the provincial electorates and councils, of secondary importance. But that a tendency in this direction exists can hardly be doubted."

One of its reflections is to be found in the growing of local and community "consciousness." Even depressed classes are becoming vocal, their conferences fostering among them a sense of unity which is making itself felt in the political field.

Mr. Coatsman also has something to say regarding the opposition expressed toward the Simon Commission. Here although the head and front of the boycott movement is described as embracing "certain all-India political parties in the Legislative Assembly and their leaders, together with congress organizations all over India and Liberal organizations in certain provinces," nevertheless eight of the nine provincial legislatures have eventually decided to co-operate with the commission.

The Hindu custom of child marriage is referred to in Mr. Coatsman's views.

He notices a bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi by Rai Sahib Hariballal Sarda, a non-official Hindu member, to regulate marriages of girls below the age of 12 and of boys above the age of 15, and to put a stop to child widowhood.

In moving the bill, the Rai Sahib quotes from the last census report—that of 1921—pointed out that in that year there were in India "612 Hindu widows who were babies not even 12 months old, 498 between 1 and 2 years old, 1280 between 2 and 3, 2863 between 3 and 4 and 6758 between 4 and 5 years of age, making a total of 12,018 widows under 5 years of age."

The total number of Hindu widows under 15 was 331,793 in 1921. "The gravity of the question," Mr. Coatsman adds, "will be realized when we remember that out of every 1000 married Hindu women, 14 are under 5 years of age, 111 below 10, and 437 under 15."

"This means," he said, "that a little over 10 per cent of the Hindu women are supposed to lead a married life when they are below 10 years of age; that is they are mere children, and that nearly 44 per cent of them lead married lives when they are less than 15 years of age."

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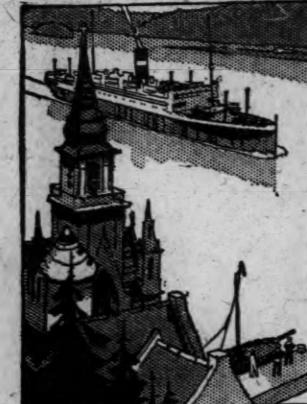
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MARKET TURNS UPWARD AFTER LIQUIDATION

Steel Shares in Urgent Demand—Traders Are Cautious

NEW YORK (49)—Frequent shifts of speculative sentiment in today's stock market reflected the widespread uneasiness still existing over the credit situation.

Speculatory tendencies predominated at the opening, as a result of rather heavy liquidation by operators and speculators who were alarmed at the threat contained in the Federal Reserve Board statement published this morning, but these offerings were readily absorbed, and the market showed a tendency to rally when the selling rate was lowered from 8 to 6 per cent.

Steel shares were kept in the forefront by operators for the advance, in view of the optimistic predictions being made by leaders of the industry on first quarter and the first half year earnings.

U. S. Steel, which is shortly expected to announce the offering of additional common stock to retire its funded indebtedness, was in brittle demand, rallying from a low of 185 1/2 points, where it had been up more than 2 points above last night's close.

Bethlehem crossed 112 for the first time since the "war brides" boom of 1917. Superior crossed 71 to a new peak, but had difficulty in maintaining its gains after the animated advance earlier in the week. Vanadium was purchased up more than 10 points, and Ludlum 2 with most of the other called indents selling a point or more higher.

Commission house comment that the market was in for a period of relaxation, and that the selling rate was adjusted had a tendency to discourage trading by the "in-and-out" speculators. The unusually high carrying charges on marginal accounts also served to restrict trading, as both speculators and investors were loath to pay interest rates of 10 per cent on stocks yielding in most instances less than half that sum.

Copper ran into some selling when the predicted 25 cents a pound level for the red metal failed to develop, and ended 3 points below last night's close.

Oils turned quiet and sluggish as a result of the unfavorable impression created by the latest developments in the plans of oil executives to curtail production.

Pool operations were restricted largely to low-priced specialties, American Brown Bovier, Continental Baking A and Bloomingdale all being lifted to new high ground, the strength of the last-named being associated with the opening of a large department store merger.

American Express dropped 6 points to 347, and then rallied to 361, a new high record. National Cash Register dropped 3 points and rallied 6.

Light Aeronautics dropped 5 and rallied 3. The telephone telephone made up its early loss of 4 points.

Commercial Solvents touched 300 for the first time, and Rossia Insurance, Underwood Elliott Fisher, Burroughs Adding Machine and International Business Machines sold 4 to 5 points higher.

Week-end adjustment of speculative accounts caused a mixed movement in the closing hour, with some of the speculative favorites touching new lows for the day. However, Adams Express rose 15 points and advanced to 349, and then rallied to 354.

Commercial Solvents dropped 6 points to 347, and then rallied to 361, a new high record. National Cash Register dropped 3 points and rallied 6.

Light Aeronautics dropped 5 and rallied 3. The telephone telephone made up its early loss of 4 points.

The bond market again dropped into the midweek, with sales running up to \$10,000,000.

A slight easing in the time money market and cheaper call funds failed to have a stimulating effect on the market. Time money was quoted at 9 per cent for short maturities, and 3 1/2 per cent for the longer dates, compared to 8 and 9 per cent yesterday.

Dealers' shelves are reported loaded with bond issues, awaiting a more favorable market with trading growing more reluctant to loan on unsold bonds. Traders are taking only those issues that seem assured of an immediate market. These are mostly bonds carrying some speculative features, such as stock purchase warrants, or conversion into stock privileges.

Municipalities and states, which have been holding aloof from the market, are now being forced to place bids at fairly high interest rates to raise funds for improving revenues.

Difficultly in floating bonds is reported by the Federal Reserve Board as being due to the lack of buyers.

A New York company recently devised a system of stock financing for its building operations, because of the difficulty in selling mortgage bonds.

The unfavorable condition of the bond market, however, has made the exchange necessary to pay for American products.

International Telephone convertible 4 1/2% were the most active feature, slipping on a fractionally on a turnover of approximately \$500,000. The Seaboard was the only other market showing spots of the quiet rail group, and the investment trust group. Commercial Investment Trust 5 1/2% again were under pressure.

United States Government securities, with the exception of Treasury 4%, all gained ground, but trading was on a small scale.

The foreign list was dull and featureless.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS GAIN

Heavy construction operations are likely to heat at high levels for some time to come, based on the volume of new work that is being announced in the construction field, say the McGraw-Hill Construction Daily.

Value of proposed work announced in the last month totalled \$122,500,000, compared with \$61,000,000 in March, and the investment trust group, Commercial Investment Trust 5 1/2% again were under pressure.

United States Government securities, with the exception of Treasury 4%, all gained ground, but trading was on a small scale.

The foreign list was dull and featureless.

LAW STATIONERY DIVIDEND

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The solicitors Law Stationery Society, formed in 1888, declares a dividend of 10 per cent and is distributing a generous amount of additional shares whose purchases of legal stationery exceeded 100 pounds during the year.

The society has made a steady work of organizing and profit-sharing scheme for its staff. The volume of its business last year exceeded £310,500.

RECORD AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT

American automobile companies produced 195,000 automobiles in March, a new high, according to National Auto.

In March, 1928, according to National Auto.

Automobile production totalled 1,514,537, com-

NY with 1,067,274 in like 1928 period.

NY and Canada in the industry, both

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p.m.)

High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Ab Straus 5 1/4 48	100%	NY Tel gen 4 1/2 39	100%	Germ G 4 1/2 45	100%	Call loans-renew'l rate 8%	6%
Alls Chalmers deb 5 1/2 49	100%	NY Tel rfg 6 41	100%	Germ G 4 1/2 45	100%	Commercial paper 5 1/2 6%	5%
Allis Chalmers deb 5 1/2 49	99 1/2	NY Tel rfg 6 41	100%	Good Hope 1&SW 7 45	98 1/2	Customers loans 5 1/2 6%	5%
Am G Chm 7 1/2 41	104 1/2	NY Wchester & P 4 1/2 48	82 1/2	Greek 7 64	87 1/2	2 Venetian Natl Pet. 5 1/2 6%	7 1/2
Am Cotton Oil 3 1/2 41	98 1/2	NY Wchester & P 4 1/2 48	82 1/2	Greece 7 64	87 1/2	3 Wm. M. Mfg. 28 1/2 28	28
Am Cyanamid 5 1/2 42	95 1/2	Niagara Falls Pow 6 42	102 1/2	Hungary (King) 7 1/2 44	100 1/2	4 Walgreen Co. 76 1/2 78	78
Am Int Corp 5 1/2 43	104	Niagara Falls Pow 6 42	102 1/2	Hungary Mun 7 1/2 45	94 1/2	5 Watson (JW) Co. 7 7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Smelting 5 1/2 43	101	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Iceland 7 1/2 45	94 1/2	6 Westinghouse Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Am Sugar Refining 6 1/2 47	104	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Island Pak Util 11 1/2	91	7 Westinghouse Co. 90 1/2 92	92
Am T & T col 4 29	99 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	8 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Am T & T col 5 1/2 48	102 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	9 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Am T & T deb 5 1/2 43	105 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	10 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Am W & E deb 6 1/2 45	75 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	11 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Amcana Corp 7 1/2 38	23 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	12 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Anaconda Cos 7 1/2 38	23 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	13 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Anglo-Chile 7 1/2 45	96	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	14 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Anglo & Co 4 1/2 43	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	15 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Angus & Co 4 1/2 43	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	16 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Associated Cos 8 1/2 35	103 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	17 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	18 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	19 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	20 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	21 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	22 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	23 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	24 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
Atch T&SF adt 4 1/2 45	95	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	25 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 1st 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	26 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	27 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	28 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	29 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	30 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	31 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	32 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	33 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	34 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	35 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	36 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	37 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	38 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	39 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	40 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	41 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	42 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	43 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	44 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	45 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	46 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	47 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	48 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	49 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	50 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	51 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	52 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	53 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	54 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	55 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	56 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	57 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	58 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	59 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	60 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7 1/2 51	90 1/2	61 Westinghouse Gen. Mfg. 5 1/2 6	6
B&O 4 1/2 48	91 1/2	Nor Am Ed 5 1/2 47	100	Italy (King) 7			

BAR GOLD COAST TO GIN IMPORT, AIM OF INQUIRY

Government Favorable to Strict Curb on Liquor Traffic by High Duties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Present import duties on gin in the Gold Coast are nearly 400 per cent ad valorem, while the Government has made the freight so high that the railways are losing more and more of that traffic, the Governor states. He declares that he is also prepared to increase the license fees, reduce the hours of sale and to prohibit credit sales. A new law, passed in December, had come into force in January of the present year and this had already reduced the license by 50 per cent.

At the request of the native African member of the legislative council a commission has now been appointed by the Governor to study the possibility of still further reducing consumption of spirits or even of prohibiting their importation alto-

gether in the Gold Coast. Imports of gin had actually fallen from 578,675 gallons in 1912 to 9782 gallons in 1919. Rum imports decreased from 1,224,000 gallons in 1912 to 621,437 in 1918. Since then there had been a steady rise again and in 1928 gin imports are 1,002,000 gallons.

The Government was doing all possible to discourage this trade, though it provided an important part of their revenue and between 1913 and 1928 the duty on spirits had been raised from 1s. 8d. per gallon to 2s. 6d. a gallon. Today out of every 5s. 6d. or 6s. which the consumer pays to the retailer, about 4s. goes to the Government. These rates of tax were established in the minimum duties of the international conventions. The customs revenue from spirits last year was £1,517,000.

During the past five years the Gold Coast Colony's overseas trade has increased by 64 per cent, while imports of goods in 1928 exceeded 1,000,000 tons. Of these, imports represented a value of £11,251,000 and exports £12,850,000. Cocoa, gold, diamonds, manganese again represent the chief values. Palm kernels have today dropped low, as has palm oil, owing to the immense cocoa industry.

Youths' Defense Voiced by Heads of Universities

(Continued from Page 1)

drink, and because of their unlimited number they are more obvious than formerly."

Evidence From Many Sources

Conditions at Northwestern University are described by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president, who says, in conclusion: "So far as I have been able to observe, the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have improved conditions in the colleges and universities of America. The liquor consumption, whatever it is, is likely to be more conspicuous and receive more attention."

The Rev. Dr. Alvin A. Brown, president of the University of Chattanooga, says: "To my mind the conditions with reference to drinking among college students are better than they were in the pre-prohibition times. . . . So far as the college world is concerned, I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is a distinct benefit."

The sentiment of our students is decidedly in favor of prohibition and the upholding of the Eighteenth Amendment," says the Rev. Ora W. Coopell, president of Nebraska Central College. The same point of view is maintained by Dr. E. W. Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond, and the Rev. Dr. Albert N. Ward, president of Western Maryland College.

The Rev. Dr. Booth G. Davis, president of Alfred University, says: "I am pleased to state most emphatically that, so far as Alfred University is concerned at least, temperance conditions are much better among college students than in the pre-prohibition days. Long experience and close observation lead me to believe that no greater peril could come to our college youth, both men and women, than to remove present prohibition safeguards."

Proved an "Unmixed Blessing"

Similar opinions are expressed by the officials of such institutions as Texas Technological College, the University of Nebraska, Berea College, Bucknell University, Temple University, Juana College, Swarthmore College, Washington and Lee University, and Illinois College.

Then, again, the more than 200 college and university heads that responded to the questionnaire on this subject, sent out some time ago by the Literary Digest, were practically unanimous in their conclusions that national prohibition had been an unmixed blessing to the vast population of the United States.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the alleged drinking habits of college students have received an disproportionate amount of public attention. The testimony of these college administrators is proof of this. What, then, can be said of those students who practice total abstinence and who are interested in the enforcement of the prohibition statutes?

On Jan. 5, 1920, just 11 days prior to the coming into effect of constitutional prohibition, a National Student Conference was held at Des Moines, Ia., "to consider the part that the students of America have in helping to make the new national prohibition law and policy a fact in the social and economic life of the people."

Acted in Support of Law

It was proposed at Des Moines, and voted upon that a constructive educational program be adopted "for the creation and maintenance of

strong public sentiment, emphasizing respect for law and its enforcement, especially prohibition, until it shall have become a settled fact in the social life of the Nation."

For 27 years prior to that time the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association had been marshaling the student strength of America behind the proposal to make the Nation dry by constitutional amendment.

National Prohibition Contest

The national prohibition contest, sponsored for so many years by the association, and participated in by the students of scores of universities, came to be regarded as one of the outstanding events of the academic year.

During this period 10,000 students made national prohibition the subject of a special intensive study, and the results delivered on this theme on the intercollegiate platform were listened to by upward of 3,000,000 people.

In this and other ways the youth of America had expressed its anti-alcoholic sentiments many years before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Des Moines Conference of 1920 laid the basis for the present-day activities of this student crusade for a sober nation.

During the academic year 1927-28 the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, which is a student-controlled organization, sent its secretaries and speakers into 412 leading universities and colleges in 34 states.

Campus Forums Sponsored

Discussion programs, forums and conferences extending over periods of from one to four days were sponsored by the association on the campuses visited. These student prohibitionists spoke in various undergraduate circles, civic clubs, Christian Association meetings, literary societies, fraternity and debating groups.

Conferences were held with debating squads who were taking up the alcohol question in the year's intercollegiate debates. These youthful abstainers conferred with campus leaders, with faculty members and student government officials. Surveys were made of student attitudes and of student knowledge on the subject of constitutional prohibition, while professors of economics and sociology were urged to give the subject a larger place in their respective classes.

Experts on the prohibition question were sometimes called in to collaborate with these students in the organization of their forums and group discussions. The program put on last year at the University of Illinois will illustrate the manner in which these students are trying to live up to the ideals and the requirements of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Discussions in Fraternities

Discussions on prohibition were carried on in six fraternities and sororities. A varsity debating team argued the pros and cons of the question. At the same time discussions were under way in an international relations group, two church young people's societies, and in a conference of the officers of the student organizations on the campus. At the University of Chicago 11 such sessions were held in three days, including a debate on the legal aspect of prohibition by the students in the law department.

Seven undergraduates sit on the board of directors of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Through this council the students have an opportunity of registering their convictions on the liquor question. Will those who contend that drunkenness is the order of the day on the average campus produce documentary evidence in support of their contentions?

Such evidence cannot be produced. It does not exist. On the other hand there are plenty of reasons for believing that the more thoughtful of these student leaders are determined to make and to keep the United States dry.

The teacher admitted teaching the Roman Catholic catechism at recess and during the noon hour, but said the practice had been discontinued when he learned it was against the regulations.

The professor also said the rule limiting dominion legislation to dominion territories—territorial waters—would almost certainly call for alteration, but power to legislate extraterritorially would probably need to be confined to a few countries.

The professor also said the rule prohibiting the promulgation of prohibition by the British Foreign Office does. There was a certain danger in that, for the Foreign Office, "sometimes wisely, sometimes not so wisely, is secret to the point of secretiveness in the face of the House of Commons. But dominion parliaments are not accustomed to that sort of thing and will not tolerate it."

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Massachusetts**MEDFORD**

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Massachusetts**NEW BEDFORD**

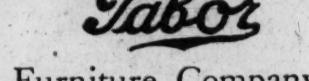
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1929

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Congress's New Complexion

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S victory in November was so sweeping that more than the usual number of changes have taken place in the composition of Congress. The House of Representatives which assembles on April 15 will contain seventy members who will enter the Chamber for the first time. Seven Representatives who have had congressional service but who were not in the Seventieth Congress have succeeded in regaining their seats. The Republican majority has been considerably increased. There will be 268 Republicans, as against 165 Democrats. For the Seventieth Congress the figures were 237 and 195, respectively.

Republicans, therefore, will have an extremely comfortable working majority if any issues arise on which the parties divide rather solidly. As a matter of fact, however, such issues are infrequent. A majority, indeed, nowadays, is not of great party advantage unless it is a two-thirds majority. The Republicans had this happy state of affairs in the Sixty-seventh Congress, elected with President Harding in November, 1920. The two-thirds is important because the rules of procedure of the House can be suspended only by that vote. It is possible, therefore, for the leaders to pass legislation under suspension of the rules or to set aside standing orders when they block the way of the party program.

Service in the House of Representatives continually grows longer. There are now twenty-three Representatives who have served as many as ten or more terms. One Representative is in his eighteenth term, one in his sixteenth, and so on down the list. Eight Senators, however, have served as long as twenty years, a proportion of the total membership which is larger than in the case of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, in the Seventieth Congress only fifty Representatives were in their first term, while fifty-two Senators were newly elected.

It would seem, therefore, as if the turnover of Senators was more rapid than the turnover of Representatives, but yet that a few Senators are able to serve in Washington longer than a similar proportion of the members of the House.

One interesting aspect of the new House of Representatives is that the delegations of fourteen states were unchanged by the elections. This shows a high degree of constancy on the part of the electorate. These delegations were not only from the smaller states, but from larger ones where the number of Representatives increases the probability of a turnover. California, Connecticut, Michigan and New Jersey—all states containing doubtful territory—will be represented in the House by the same persons who represented them in the Seventieth Congress. The delegation from Kentucky shows the greatest change. Six Republicans were elected in place of six Democrats—a striking indication that President Hoover's victory carried Congressmen into office with him.

Nations Are Like Individuals

A CORRESPONDENT lately expressed in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor the view that nations are in reality only large families; and about the same time the master of a famous Oxford college developed the same thought somewhat further by saying that if the foundations of peace are to be well and truly laid, they must be based upon the recognition that nations and states are subject to the same rules of morality and conduct as govern the actions of individuals. This is a view which during the last 400 years has suffered an eclipse so total that it has had little or no effect upon international affairs. The need for it to be restored to an effective position today is as pressing as the opposition with which it meets is surprising.

The proposition that nations as well as private persons should obey the dictates of Christian morality is so obviously in the interests of world peace that at first it is difficult to realize that many accomplished and well-meaning thinkers do not accept it as true. This latter fact, however, renders it the more necessary for the truth of the statement to be insisted upon emphatically and frequently until its validity is universally admitted. The argument commonly adduced against it is expressed by Lord Hugh Cecil in words to the effect that, while the individual acts for himself, the state acts on behalf of the community, and has thus no right to be generous at others' expense. But this plainly is no refutation of the theory that nations and individuals should measure up to the same standard of conduct. If the state has to do the best it can for its members, so has a trustee for the interests of a private individual; but such a trustee is not on that account permitted to act according to a code of morals different from that of his fellow men.

When public opinion places nations and individuals upon the same footing in this matter, peace will be vastly enhanced. In bringing about this result the schools can play a big part. The attention that has lately been devoted to the weeding out in places of education of biased and partisan textbooks might well be supplemented by reducing the undue emphasis that schools have laid upon the last two centuries of European history—an emphasis which is in large measure responsible for the backward condition of public opinion on the question of international morality. Teachers would be doing

invaluable work for peace if they increasingly directed their pupils' attention to periods of history before the doctrine of the nonaccountability of the state gained almost exclusive possession of the thoughts of statesmen.

A Word of Caution

A PACIFIC coast trade publication, not in itself in any way antagonistic to the tobacco business, sounds a note of caution to the manufacturers of cigarettes concerning their extravagant and misleading advertising campaign. It thinks that these advertisers are going too far in their ascription of peculiar virtue to the cigarette habit. It opines it would be wise "to step softly." "Some of us," it says, "can remember before the liquor business was outlawed when beer, wine, whisky, were recommended as 'good for what ails you,' though never, to be fair to the defunct industry, can we mind seeing any publicity urging the use of liquor instead of food."

The persistent suggestion that a cigarette stabilizes the nerves, takes the place of sweets, corrects obesity, and lends a new charm to womanhood, makes no appeal to this western publication, although it stands as a proponent and champion of trade and has no hostility to the tobacco industry. It detects a certain danger not alone in the natural revolt of ordinary intelligence against such absurd propositions, but in the organized antagonism of other business interests which the cigarette advertising implied condemns. But more than that this paper, known as the "West Coast Trade," is sagacious enough to see that the cigarette manufacturers are in a peculiarly vulnerable position. On this subject it says:

As we pointed out in an article in the January issue, there are three groups of people of which it may be said that they exist commercially by sufferance. The cigarette, alcohol and narcotic restrictions imposed by state and national law, though differing in substance and effect, yet prove the possibility of still further restrictions, should the blue law conscience of the Nation be aroused. Flamboyantly advertising cigarettes, and radio-broadcasting them likewise, as specifics for sore-throat, indigestion, or even obesity, with the additional advice to quit chocolate-drops, sweets, desserts, cake, pie, sugar and spice and everything nice, is carrying the thing a bit too far.

The reaction is likely to be more against the form of advertising than against the cigarettes themselves, although there is a very general public sentiment opposed to this use of tobacco both on hygienic and social grounds. Probably if none of the newspaper organizations, which for years have been making so much ado about truth in advertising, see fit to attempt to put a quietus on this evil, there will be a more serious attack upon it through those agencies which the public operates for its own protection.

Tariff Barriers to Trade

CANADA will watch the present session of the Congress at Washington with particular interest. Proposals to increase the United States tariff may affect Canadian trade. The existing tariff has tended to restrict the movement of Canadian produce southward across the border line. The tariff against fish from Canadian sources is regarded as having done damage to the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces. The agricultural industry in Canada likewise felt the effect of the Fordney tariff increases. Another increase would be calculated severely to shake the confidence of the Canadian people in the expressions of neighborly regard which are made from time to time by statesmen at Washington.

Responsible leaders in Congress and in American public life generally will doubtless give serious thought to the possible effect of more tariff protectionism on the present good relations, as well as on the flourishing trade conditions, which have been built up between the United States and Canada.

Trade can prosper only when it is based on confidence. Much of the great work of development on the North American continent, the building of canals, railways, airways, water powers, and the exploitation of natural resources, in the years ahead, will be influenced by the maintenance of neighborly relations, including mutually beneficial trade relations, between the Dominion and the great Republic to the south. It should be clearly understood at Washington, as it is at Ottawa, that higher barriers to trade cannot under any circumstances be of benefit to North America. The general effect would be exactly the reverse. No nation can live unto itself alone, under present economic conditions. A very elaborate protectionism system has been built up in the United States, but protectionism cannot afford to do an injury to a friendly neighbor, particularly to such a good customer as Canada.

The Circus Press Agent's Rival

NOW there comes out of the West the rival, and possibly the successor, of the once familiar press agent for the circus. He is the official representative of a group of so-called dude ranch proprietors in Montana and Wyoming, and speaks with the assurance and enthusiasm one expects to be reflected by the advance agent of a going concern. His way has been paved, in a sense, by his professional brethren who were more numerous in times past than at present—the adjectival experts who served as an advance guard for American circuses. That the latter are not as enthusiastic or as numerous as formerly is due to the fact that the amalgamation of large units of the traveling exhibitions has made it possible for one past-master in the art to do the work once done by several lesser exponents.

Thus the stage is set for the appearance of new publicity specialists. But let it be understood from the outset that the press agent for the association of dude ranch proprietors has nothing whatever in common with other so-called professional copy-writing experts whose ambition it is to persuade newspaper publishers to give free space to their product. The recent arrival from the West, regretting the necessity of being confined within the walls of any city, longs to return to the hills and prairies where there is nothing artificial or incumbering. He reminds one of the cowboy of an earlier day who was called upon, in turn, to sleep under the mess wagon one night during the round-up. He

went to his foreman the next morning, according to the story, and resigned, stating as a reason that he could not endure the close confinement.

The work of the advance agent of the circus or of the dude ranches is done when the newspapers are induced to publish his ingeniously conceived and attractively written material, whether in the form of descriptive articles or cleverly phrased interviews. But the show grounds advertised by the newcomer from the West are a long distance from either Broadway or Main Street. Those whose interest is most easily gained are those who already know the West almost as well as does the advance agent. The superlatives of the circus expert will hardly serve the rancher journalist in his effort to provide a convincing and persuasive word picture for the enlightenment of casual eastern or mid-western travelers.

Father Ryan vs. President Hoover

A S AN outstanding representative of the Roman Catholic Church in America, Father John A. Ryan gives utterance to views with regard to law obedience, or, more specifically, with regard to what he considers to be the "rights" of citizens to disobey certain laws, which cannot but give concern to the people of the United States at a time when they are bending every effort to further the observance and integrity of civil law. The unusual propositions advanced by Father Ryan, who is a professor of moral theology at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., are significant not merely because they represent a menace to orderly government, but that they should be held at all by an American citizen.

The leading conclusions which Father Ryan submits in his article in the *Commonweal*, a Roman Catholic weekly, are that:

- (1) The Eighteenth Amendment "is a direct and flagrant contradiction of the principles of democracy".
- (2) The citizens of the United States are under no "moral obligation to refrain from co-operating with those who illegally sell liquor".
- (3) The citizens need not necessarily obey a civil law if they do not like it.
- (4) A constitutional amendment is not necessarily binding upon all the people at all times.

"Probably," Father Ryan explains, "the great majority of those who purchase and possess intoxicating liquor make a very clear distinction between the moral validity of the prohibition laws and that of other federal enactments. . . . That the citizens are obliged to obey civil laws, even those they do not like, is true in general, but not necessarily true in every case. While the presumption is always in favor of the moral binding force of a duly enacted law, whether organic or statutory, there are exceptions."

Father Ryan's views are directed specifically against the appeal which the President of the United States has made to patriotic citizens for their co-operation in attaining better observance and greater respect for law throughout the Nation. It is therefore to President Hoover that we may look for effective rebuttal, and in his inaugural address he lays down three propositions which in the estimation of many American citizens may compare well with those of Father Ryan:

- (1) For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law on the ground that they are opposed to it is destructive of the very basis of all that protection of life, of homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws. If citizens do not like a law, their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation; their right is openly to work for its repeal.
- (2) The duty of citizens to support the laws of the land is co-extensive with their obligation to their Government to enforce the laws which exist.
- (3) Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support.

As between these two conceptions of loyal citizenship advanced by Father Ryan and President Hoover, we believe American public opinion competent to choose.

Further, is the Eighteenth Amendment a "contradiction of the principles of democracy"? Who is to say that an amendment to the United States Constitution proposed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress and ratified by the states with greater unanimity than any other amendment in American history is not, either in its purpose or its procedure, in harmony with American democracy? Will it be the opponents of this law or the citizens who have enacted it? Perhaps the opinion of the United States Supreme Court is pertinent. Its judgment is unanimous that the Eighteenth Amendment is wholly compatible with the "principles of democracy" laid down in the American Constitution.

Editorial Notes

Certain sportsmen in Canada are changing their practice of taking a shot with a gun at wild animals and birds for that of taking a "shot" with the camera. They declare that they get just as great a "kick" out of their new form of sport as they did out of their former destructive methods. What is more, they are furnishing an example worthy of wide following.

Although the Fruit and Vegetable Vendors of Texas have adopted an official song, "San Antonio Time," they will probably continue singing for a long while:

Sw-E-E-t Pota-A-A-to-Oes,
Car-r-r-OTS, Watermel-YUNS,
On-Yuns, Nice fresh string be-E-E-ans,
Twen-ty FIVE a peck, He-e-E-E!

In paying \$100,000 in cash for the name of the defunct City Trust Company of New York City in order that the name could not be used by any other banking or trust organization, the National City Bank has certainly given a partial answer at least to the old question of "What's in a name?"

One of the great beauties of the writings of Mr. Coolidge is to be found in the fact that he practices the same economy in the use of words that he employed in running the United States Government.

International signs of spring in the United States—the day when announcement is made of the Japanese cherry trees that border the Potowmack in Washington being in bloom.

With the politicians cultivating the farmers, what will the harvest be?

What a tremendous difference there is between *We* and *I'm Alone*.

The Smithers Revise Their Budget

SATURDAY afternoon found Mr. Samuel Smithers, whom the reader may remember as Mr. Owns-His-Own-Home-Gradually, and the indubitably ready-for-the-next-step Mrs. Smithers, the prototype of Mrs. Does-Her-Own-Work-And-Likes-It, listening to the radio. The Smithers cat had maintained a low rate of visibility during the first week of the loudspeaker's activity, which exclusiveness had earned for her the rather oblique title of "Elsewhere." (They could never seem to think of a regular kitty name for her.) Even now, there was something defensive about the twitch of her tail as she lay curled on the best floor cushion, that made Mr. Smithers predict darkly, that "if certain stations whistled their wavelengths very often, that cat would yet be referred to as 'Nowhere'."

A real-estate project was being presented to a (presumably) eager radio audience, and the prospects held out fascinated Mr. Smithers. It was beginning to contemplate the possibilities of a quick turnover of one's hard-saved earnings when they were put to developing a "unit" of pecan orchard or an acre chicken farm—"Golden Acres" the salesman had not too modestly called them. And there was the equally alluring proposition of the citrus-grove proponents whose slogan, "Economy Now—Competence Later," almost indicated one for not seizing at once on so worthy an opportunity.

Judging from Sam's rapt expression, the Smithers' nest egg would soon go to help hatch one of the multifarious investments sponsored by the real-estate orators.

Mrs. Smithers' attention to the program had been more or less sketchy, owing to the arrival of the grocery boy and the gas-meter reader right at the high points of interest. She had, nevertheless, followed the main theme. Now, like Alice before she jumped down the rabbit hole, Mrs. Smithers found herself muddling the various possibilities and saying: "We could build a cottage between chicken coops—I mean a unit between citrus smudges—By a natural progression of thought, she was reminded to ask Sam to tune in on the Household Hour and jot down a recipe for marmalade promised the day before.

This done, Sam Smithers set his watch by the annunciator's *au revoir* and remarked with theunction peculiar to one who is well persuaded of his own logic: "Now, if we just had our budget in working shape—so much for investments and whatnot—we might turn a pretty penny by a little sound investing. It was a mistake to let it slide just because the 'necessary-gadgets' column ran over into the 'miscellaneous'." Why, just last week I was reading where a statistician—one of these chaps with a great head for figures, y' know—Martha's fluttering inattention presaged a change of subject. It was always like that when Sam got started on his favorite topic.

And now it can be concealed no longer that the mention of a budget in the Smithers household caused a hint of a rifle on the domestic calm. However adroitly Mr. Smithers might introduce the subject, he found he had reached an impasse when the word budget was out. Of late, a silent entente on the matter had been maintained, and Mr. Smithers rode his hobby alone, with, it is confessed, a thinly concealed disappointment that it would not, so far as Martha was concerned, "carry double." Many times he had figured his worldly increase right into six figures—on the backs of envelopes—by strict adherence to a budget.

In the beginning of their domestic régime, there had been a tentative adoption of such a scheme—quite tentative on Martha's part, and now it was extinct—simply an office not functioning. Sam had never been able to get her signature on the dotted line of co-operation where budgets were involved. When his well-pointed pencil summed up a list beginning:

Rent
Food
Clothing

Mrs. Smithers would ooze unobtrusively from the room

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murmuring something about having forgotten to hang out the ice card. When his voice reached its most persuasive tone—about the sixth item—Martha would suddenly remember flakes for the goldfish and remark brightly, "Just a minute, dear—"

It was no use. The budget wouldn't budge. When pressed for an adequate reason for her lack of interest, Martha would answer vaguely: "Well, it rather cramps my style—or something—"

Mr. Smithers' plainly ticketed and pigeonholed schemes for "living on seven days a week" (apologies to Mr. Bennett) felt no cramp. Indeed, he expanded genially, under a well-ordered system. He even belonged to that admirable class which like to celebrate the same anniversaries in the same way each year—pumpkin pie at Thanksgiving, plum pudding at Christmas—and not get the dates mixed. He fairly surrounded a budget with snuggles and longed, correspondingly, to see Martha snuggle up to one.

To this end, he had tricked out their discarded schedule of expenses in the most attractive words at his command. For "upkeep" the word "maintenance" had been substituted, and for "charities," the liquid "eleemosynary sundries." No go. There was no coming up on Mrs. Smithers' "blind side" for, in matters pertaining to budgets, she had none.

However, in the present instance, her conscientious nature would not permit further sidestepping of the issue. She determined to take her fences, as is sometimes horsily said. In answer to Sam's patient, "But why?" Martha plumped boldly:

"Because I just don't like budgets! Horrid things, figures!" And then, suddenly becoming articulate on the subject, she warmed to it. "No two people have the same idea about values and about spending money. What is a necessity for one is extravagance to another, and the 'repair-and-upkeep' column gets mixed up with the 'savings and investments,' and even if Professor Irving Babson—or whoever it was—does say it's more efficient, it's the—the—" Here she groped, and found the well-known, but always effective, clincher to debate: "It's the human equation that has to be considered!"

Mrs. Smithers felt that she had closed the incident on a high note of lucidity.

To her surprise, Mr. Smithers leaned back, with a relieved expression. His brow unfurrowed. The grousing was from under cover.

"Why didn't you say that in the first place?" he queried. "Why, you mean," he augmented cheerfully, "that a holiday fling to one may be a humdrum necessity to another and vice versa."

"Yes," agreed Martha.

This was plain sailing. "Why, my dear, this is the easiest thing in the world to adjust. Of course, the human interest must be served by the budget. That's what it's for. We'll allow latitude on each item for that very thing. Might even head one column, 'Elastic decisions,' or some such title. We'll make this schedule of ours roll over and jump through hoops. Just show me any reason why this should not be a painless budget!"

He had executed a coup de maître. Martha found herself strangely won over to the plan. His enthusiasm was rather contagious. She might not always grasp the full import of a column of figures, but on reckoning with the human element, she seldom missed a trick.

With a grudging sort of admiration for Mr. Smithers' acumen, she bargained for one last concession, before entering on a well-ordered economic future.

"Can one of the items," she asked somewhat hesitatingly, "be 'Nameless'?"

"As nameless as our cat," vowed Mr. Smithers. "And if you